The New-York Times.

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DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS.

THE UNFORTUNATE OHIO CONVENTION.

A DIVIDED SENTIMENT IN THE PARTY—THE EFFECT UPON BOTH PARTIES IN THE STATE—THE INFLATION BLUNDER—MEASURE OF THE DISAFFECTION IT HAS CAUSED—THE GERMANS—THE "OLD GUARD" OF REPUBLICANISM.

From our Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 21, 1875.

What the Democratic Convention did at Columbus on the anniversary of Bunker Hill you have been told. What the effect of its work has been, and will in future be, upon political sentiment throughout the State and upon the issue in October, is a far more varied and interesting question. With the fullest opportunities for observation, I can say, with perfect candor, that never, since the war at least, has the work of a convention in this State left a more unpleasant situation in the camp of its own party. One finds among Democrats here all sorts of feeling, from moderate enthusiasm to the deepest, most desperate disgust.

In order to estimate more effectively the distribution of these various shades of sentiment, a little analysis of the Ohio Democracy in respect to the finance question will be requisite. There are in the party about four distinct classes or groups, ranging in financial faith from blind, unreasoning reliance upon inflation, to the uncompromising hard-dollar patriots of the ancient school. The first of these squads, the one which captured the convention of Thursday last, is headed by Wash McLean and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It advocates the Confederate idea of finance. To issue all the paper money that the people want or can use, to flood the country with shinplasters until the working man can get $10 a day and have to pay $25 a barrel for flour, is the *Enquirer's* idea of the first great duty of Congress. No matter if the scheme leads to repudiation and national disgrace; it was an Abolitionists' war, any way, and the debt may as well be repudiated as paid. Following the *Enquirer* is a throng of working men, the trades-union fellows, who are just sufficiently tinctured with Communism to hope that inflation will in some way destroy what they call the "tyranny of capital." The soft-money proclivities of the Cleveland working men show out very clearly in the county convention here, and they went down to Columbus determined, if the Democracy declared for hard money, to bolt the ticket and organize a rag-money party of their own. But the great strength of the extreme inflationists in the convention of last week came from the backwoods districts, from a class of Grangers who know that times are hard, and who read in the *Weekly Enquirer* that if greenbacks enough were printed wheat would be worth $2 a bushel and butter fifty cents a pound. They do not profess to understand finance, but they do not like matters as they are, and want to try something else as unlike the present policy as possible. It was this country crowd, led by a few managers, who had persuaded Uncle William Allen that he could be made Governor and afterward President on a soft-money platform, that overpowered Thurman at Columbus, and practically read the Ohio Democracy out of their party.

The second class includes the Pendletonians proper, the men who approve inflation, but with some reservations. They would double the present currency, adopt Mr. Kelley's 3-65 convertible bond scheme, and hope for the best. Then there is a small but highly intelligent class of Democrats who stand pretty squarely on the Republican financial policy as declared in their platform of June 2. Finally, there are the rigid, hard-money purists, the followers of Mr. Thurman, who think that the Government should contract the currency and get down to hard-pan immediately. These people find great comfort in abusing the Republicans as an inflation party, and insist that it is a great shame that specie payments were not forced years ago.

With this explanation it will be easy to understand that it was the floodwood of the party that led the Democrats into their late blunder, and that their really strong men have now no alternative but to sacrifice their principles and consistency or sulk in their tents during the State campaign. The extent of the disaffection is apparent in the fact that Mr. Thurman is muzzled, and men like Henry B. Payne, Judge Ranney, and Judge Spaulding openly denounce the whole business and will take no part in the canvass.

The German Democrats are hopelessly offended. Not only is the whole principle of inflation abhorrent to the German temperament and education, but the nomination of Hon. Sam Cary, a rampant crusader, Granger, and political prostitute, is a mortal offense to them. The *Volksblatt*, the leading German paper of Cincinnati, is savage about it, and their journals elsewhere in the State are beginning to frankly admit that in espousing the Democracy as a "reform" party they have made a disastrous mistake. The Germans are shrewd, and will not be apt to throw away their votes, and notwithstanding the failure of the Republicans to make any conspicuous overture to induce their return, they will come back in shoals this Fall to their old place in the Republican ranks.

To the nomination of Sam Cary and the inflation heresy should also be added the Catholic tendencies of the Democrats, three facts that will cost them nearly their entire German support in this State.

What there is in the Democratic ticket or platform to attract Liberal Republicans, no one professes to see, so that the hope of any new strength from that source is practically abandoned at the beginning. When to all this is added the fact that the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the leading organ of the party in Northern Ohio, openly repudiates the platform, and the Democrats of Richland, the leading Democratic county, have denounced the inflation plank in bitter terms, it will be apparent, I think, that the opposition has begun this important battle amid great confusion and discouragement. They have thrown away their opportunity to lead the Democratic army of 1876, and the reproaches of their party journals outside the State are fierce and unsparing. Allen and Thurman are both hamstrung in the Presidential race, and their friends, particularly those of Thurman, are vengeful and disgusted. There is a feeling among them that it will be best for the Ohio Democrats to be soundly whipped this year as the only means of crushing the rampant inflation sentiment which, if it wins in Ohio, will overwhelm their national convention next year and force a national platform which the Eastern Democrats cannot support.

The Republicans, on the other hand, naturally gather confidence from the dismay and confusion in the hostile camp. They are, moreover, and have been for two or three months past, terribly in earnest. There was a feeling in the convention of June 2 the like of which I have not seen since the war. The cities wanted Judge Taft for Governor, but the country Republicans had become roused to fighting heat on the Catholic question, and they feared that some of the utterances of Judge Taft on the school question could not be sufficiently explained to the radicals, to whom the common school system is a part of religion. There is in Ohio, particularly on the Western Reserve, a quiet, remote, God-fearing element, the "Old Guard" of Republicanism, which takes small interest in the ordinary issues of politics. It is only upon great occasions that this element comes out to vote. But when it does come, there is a Waterloo for the enemy. It voted for Brough, in 1863, when Vallandigham was buried under 100,000 majority, and it voted for Grant in 1868. My judgment of the result in Ohio this Fall is based largely upon a secure conviction that these quiet, thinking farmers are coming out next October. There is every proof of it that could be given in advance. They turned out at the primary meetings a month ago, and sent delegates to Columbus to demand the nomination of Gen. Hayes, and a stiff plank in support of the schools. They gained both points, and notwithstanding the hedging of the Democratic platform on the Catholic-school question, the Reserve has made up its mind, and will speak it when the time comes in no uncertain phrase. Not discounting the fact that the fight will still be a determined one, one that will require careful, vigorous management on the part of the Republicans, I simply speak the obvious truth in saying that the campaign opens under brighter skies for the Republicans than would have seemed possible a month ago.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT AUGUSTA—NOMINATION OF GEN. CHARLES W. ROBERTS FOR GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 22.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. There were present 639 delegates. Gen. Samuel J. Anderson was chosen permanent Chairman, and addressed the convention. Committees on Resolutions and on Credentials were appointed; also a State Committee. A somewhat confused debate ensued on a motion that all resolutions be referred to the committee without debate, and it was finally carried. The convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

In the afternoon session of the convention resolutions were read and adopted embodying the following declarations:

The Constitution is the people's only safeguard: the rights of the people and the States must be sacredly preserved from the touch of military or Congressional usurpation; civil supremacy in times of peace; equality of rights of all men under the law; a sound currency—coin or its equivalent; a tariff for revenue only; the Government economically administered; an honest preservation of the public faith to the public creditor; a return to economy in the administration of Government, national, State, and municipal; the abolition of unnecessary offices and the reduction of salaries; one term for President, with a salary of $25,000. The resolutions arraign the Republican Party for the abandonment of principles, profligacy, and corruption, condemn the Administration in strong terms for the Louisiana usurpation and the attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus by the last Congress, and pronouncing it no longer safe to trust the reins of government in such hands. The Administration is pronounced responsible for the present depressed condition of the country's commerce in all sections; for the crippling of the ship-building trade, and for the driving of the American mercantile marine from the ocean. The people of Maine, suffering under the burden of oppressive taxation, demand reform, and appeal to all men, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with them to secure this triumph.

An effort made to incorporate the financial resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention failed.

Gen. Charles W. Roberts, of Bangor, was nominated for Governor by 462 votes, Hon. John C. Talbott receiving 41. The nomination was then made unanimous, and the convention adjourned.

KING PHILIP'S WAR.

CELEBRATING THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON SWANZEY.

WARREN, R. I., June 22.—The celebration of the two hundreth anniversary of the attack made upon Swanzey, Mass., by King Philip at the opening of his war on the New-England Colonies, took place to-day in this ancient town. The ceremonies consisted of a procession, a dinner, an oration, and speeches. The line of march was taken up at Coles' Station, under command of Gen. Nathan Goff, of Warren, R. I., by the citizens of Swanzey and Somerset, Mass., and of Warren and Barrington, R. I., all of them forming the old Township of Swanzey. Among the distinguished guests present, besides Hon. George B. Loring, orator of the day, were Gov. Gaston and staff, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island. The great gathering was held in Pearse's Grove, Swanzey, where a tent had been erected capable of holding 1,500 persons, and handsomely arranged for the occasion, under the management of the Swanzey Agricultural Club. The assembly was large and enthusiastic, and the celebration was a great success in every respect. Dinner commenced at 12 o'clock, and at its close Dr. Loring spoke more than an hour, giving a sketch of the settlement of Swanzey, the religious freedom which prevailed there, and the scenes of the terrible conflict known as King Philip's War.

THE LOSS OF THE SARANAC.

A UNITED STATES STEAMER SENT TO THE AID OF HER CREW—THE OFFICERS OF THE SHIP.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Secretary of the Navy this morning telegraphed to the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard to send immediately the United States steamer Benecia from that place to the relief of the officers and crew of the wrecked steamer Saranac, in Seymour Pass. The following is a list of the officers of the Saranac: Captain, W. W. Queen; Lieutenant Commander, M. W. Sanders; Lieutenants, J. J. Brice and W. H. Parker; Masters, S. L. Graham, C. P. Rees, and H. Winslow; Midshipman, A. T. Freeman; Surgeon, G. R. Brush; Paymaster, George E. Hendee; Chief Engineer, R. M. Bartleman; Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Gaines; Passed Assistant Engineer, J. F. Bingham; Lieutenant of Marines, F. A. Mullaney; Captain's Clerk, W. A. Raborg; Paymaster's Clerk, L. F. Binders; Boatswain, W. Manning; Gunner, Stephen Young; Acting Carpenter, R. Agnew.

Lieutenant Commander Sanders, who was executive officer of the Saranac, was also on board the United States steamer Suwanee when that vessel was wrecked in Shadwell Passage, on the 9th of July, 1868, in the same locality as the present disaster.

The Saranac was a stanch side-wheel steamer, and was regarded as one of the strongest of the smaller class in the Navy.

PROBABLE DOUBLE MURDER IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—On Sunday night last the little town of Morrisaille, about thirty-five miles from here, on the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, was the scene of a stabbing affray, in which one man was killed and another probably fatally wounded. It appears that a number of farm-laborers were at a groggery kept by William Klass, and drinking pretty freely. Disputes arose and considerable quarreling occurred, when one of the party named Anselm Russell drew a large pocket-knife, and stabbed John Grimes in the breast, groin, thigh, and hand, and then turned on John Kelsey, and plunged the knife into his chest and abdomen, inflicting mortal wounds. Russell then fled, but was subsequently arrested by Constable Fenney and a *posse*, who had great difficulty in preventing the murderer from being lynched by a mob. Grimes died in two hours, and Kelsey cannot recover.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22.—A dispatch from Olahte, Kan., says that during a storm there Sunday night a house occupied by a man named Leavitt, was blown down. The father and a child were instantly killed, and the wife was badly injured.

A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A dispatch received by Surgeon General Beale of the Navy from Key West this morning reports a case of yellow fever in that place. It was first noticed yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON.

CIGAR STAMPS WITH COUPON FOR EACH CIGAR.

DESIGN FOR A NEW STAMP PROPOSED TO BE INTRODUCED—NAVAL CADETS PERMITTED TO RESIGN—PROPOSED BALLOON MAIL SERVICE—THE FARRAGUT PRIZE AWARDS—THE CASE OF "BILL" KING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A new design for cigar stamps is prepared by the Internal Revenue Bureau. In addition to the stamp now placed on the outside of the cigar box, the stamp has coupons attached, one of which is to be placed on each cigar after it has been manufactured and before packing in the box. The stamps and coupons are made for boxes of twenty-five, fifty and 100 cigars. The adoption of this design will effectually prevent cigars from being packed in boxes that have been previously used and on which the old stamps may not have been destroyed. Each cigar as well as each box will bear evidence of having paid the tax, and as stamps and coupons are furnished with consecutive and corresponding numbers, any attempt at fraud will be readily detected. Commissioner Pratt has prepared a circular for issue to Revenue Collectors, directing them to present the new coupon stamp to cigar manufacturers, and report their opinion as to the practicability of applying the coupons to cigars.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROPOSED NEW REVENUE CIGAR STAMPS.

A committee appeared before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day to argue the advantages to the Government of a new design by which cigars shall all bear a stamp in lieu of the general stamp now used to protect the national interests. The idea is to have the cigar bear upon itself the evidence that the tax has been paid by having a coupon from the box stamp attached to the cigar. The Commissioner considers that there is now no effectual check to the unlawful sale of cigars; but before adopting or recommending any new method, and particularly the method suggested by the advocates of the new stamp, he prefers to take the preliminary move of conferring with collectors in the districts where the tobacco interests are extensive, and learning through them the views of manufacturers upon the subject. The inventors and advocates of the new design for stamping cigars claim that with but trivial expense to manufacturers, the Government will be secured in its collection of the internal revenue tax, and that smuggling of cigars will be utterly impossible.

BALLOON MAIL SERVICE—PROPOSITION OF A GERMAN INVENTOR.

Carl Gimzenberger, of Vienna, Austria, under date of June 2, 1875, informs the Post Office Department that he has invented something which he considers would be of the greatest use to the department—an apparatus which can be used in directing the course of air balloons, and so as to obtain a speed of ten miles (German) an hour, which he thinks would make it available for the forwarding of correspondence. He would have the apparatus constructed in New-York, under his supervision, by one of our engineers, and the trial trip made between New-York and San Francisco by himself and some one designated by the department, the reward to be paid on his return from San Francisco. If the department agrees to this he will immediately send on his instructions. He believes that by this apparatus the department would be able to show to an astonished public at Philadelphia the arrangements of the first baloon Post Office in the world. As the Postmaster General is absent from the city no response has been sent to the inventor.

PRIZE MONEY—THE FARRAGUT PRIZE AWARDS.

The Secretary of the Navy has made a requisition for $360,000 on the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the remainder of the Farragut price awards. The original amount was $960,000. The sum first named will be placed to the credit of the Assistant Treasurer for the use of the prize fund. It will be divided among 4,500 persons heretofore attached to the thirty-five or forty vessels of Farragut's fleet, which made the captures from the Confederates. The aggregate amount of money derived from all such naval captures during the late war was about $38,000,000, of which $14,000,000 were turned over to the naval pension fund, $16,000,000 distributed to captors, and the remainder absorbed in expenses. The Farragut cases are the last to be adjusted.

VAST ACCUMULATION OF LAND PATENTS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is devising means to dispose of the great accumulation of land patents in his office. They have been constantly accumulating since the days of President Monroe, until there are now upward of 300,000 of them stored away in the basement rooms of the Land Office. In the early days of the Republic the Presidents signed all the land patents until during President Jackson's second term, when a law was passed appointing a secretary to the President for the sole purpose of signing the patents, and many of the patents now stored away bear the original signatures of the Presidents. After being prepared at the General Land Office here they are sent to the several land offices throughout the country for delivery to those for whom they are intended. Not being called for after being kept many months they are returned here, where, as stated above, there are now over 300,000 of them. The Commissioner intends to commence with Ohio, which was the first public land State, and classify all the patents by States and counties, and send lists of them to the county seats, with an accompanying notice to be posted in the post offices, and endeavor by this means to get the patents into the hands of the owners or their heirs. The office is very much cumbered with them, and the room is badly needed.

UNPAID TAXES IN WASHINGTON.

Several citizens, the sale of whose property has been advertised in the unprecedentedly large list for non-payment of taxes, have asked for injunctions, two of them on the ground that the assessments are made under the charter of the old corporation, which charged the entire cost of improvement on the property benefited, while the work was done after the new Government had entered on its duties, and as under the organic act not more than one-third of the cost could be assessed on the property. Temporary orders were issued in each of these cases, returnable on the 8th of July. There are many more such cases. This is only the commencement of litigation. In not a few instances property is advertised to be sold for alleged arrears of taxes for laying water mains which do not even reach the property against which the expense is charged.

ANOTHER LUNATIC SEEKING AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The officers on duty at the Executive Mansion to-day took into custody a man about thirty years of age, who, for some days past has been persistent in his endeavors to get into the White House to interview the President. There is no doubt that he is insane, as he claims to have information that there will be a bloody war in a few days between England and the Southern States, and he wants the country to be prepared. He gave his name as Charles Pollison, and said he resided "back of New-York." He was locked up.

AN ABSTRACTOR OF PAPERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

James K. Moore, who was arrested in Philadelphia some time ago with a man named Williams, and indicted here for removing papers from the Internal Revenue Bureau, was to-day released on giving $5,000 bail.

NAVY ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. D. Bosthwick, and Assistant Engineer C. W. Rae, are ordered to the Alert, on her arrival at the Naval Academy, for duty during her practice cruise. Lieut. Commander Henry C. White is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Swatara as Executive Officer, in place of Lieut. Commander A. H. Wright, detached from that vessel on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. F. J. Drake is detached from the Receiving-ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and ordered to duty as assistant in the Department of Navigation and Ordnance at that yard. Gunner Moses A. Lane has reported his return home, having been detached from the store-ship Onward at Callao, Peru, on the 16th ultimo, and has been placed on waiting orders.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence has for one year been granted Capt. Edward Collins, of the Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Grand River Agency, Dakota Territory. The leave of absence granted Capt. Mott Hooten, Twenty-second Infantry, Fort Porter, New-York Harbor, has been extended one year, with permission to go beyond sea. Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly has been ordered to temporary duty at Fort McHenry, Md.

AUSTRALIA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The State Department has been informed by the Commercial Agent of the United States at Sydney that the Parliament of New South Wales has voted £5,000 for its representation at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,546,773; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $63,485,000; coin, $73,244,089, including $20,948,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $125,926, and the Customs receipts $309,346.

THE TRIAL OF KING.

In the Criminal Court, to-day, the counsel of William S. King, accused of perjury in connection with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy, asked that an early day be fixed for his trial. The court said the case would be continued to the October term, unless, in the meantime, the Government could secure the attendance of R. B. Irwin, the principal witness, which is not probable, as Irwin is now in Europe.

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE.

The United States steamer Tennessee, recently fitted out at New-York, will sail on Saturday next for the Asiatic station, where she will be the flagship.

ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

Eighteen or twenty cadet midshipmen who were found deficient in the recent examination at the Naval Academy have been allowed the privilege of resigning.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Thomas S. Kinney Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Illinois. John O'Neill has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Frst Illinois District.

MEXICO.

OPENING OF A RAILROAD—THE NEW COLONIZATION LAWS — THE VOMITO IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 16, via HAVANA, June 22.—The railway between Vera Cruz and Jalapa was opened for traffic on the 15th inst.

Chief Justice Iglesias has withdrawn his resignation.

Jose Cuellar has been appointed Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington.

The new colonization law, which has just been promulgated, is regarded as favorable to the future prosperity of Mexico.

A shock of earthquake was recently felt at San Christobal.

Thomas Phillips, a resident of this city, died on the 24th ult., of vomito, at Coatzacoalcos, where the disease is epidemic.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22.—Judge Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appeared to-day on the bench of the United States Circuit Court now in session in this city. When the case involving the constitutionality of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, in which Judge Nelson of the United States District Court recently gave such a strong opinion to the Grand Jury of Winona in favor of its legality, was reached, counsel for the defense interposed a demurrer to the indictment, whereupon Judge Miller said to the United States District Attorney: "Allow me to make a suggestion to you. There is a branch of this subject now pending before the Supreme Court in Washington which involves some of the same questions that would come up under this case, and for that reason I do not care to decide the matter at this time. I think it had better be submitted on written briefs, which I can take with me and decide the case at some future time." To this suggestion the attorneys consented, and so the celebrated civil rights case goes over for the present.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States, with warm, cloudy weather, southerly winds, and occasional rain. South-westerly winds, falling barometer, warm clear and partly cloudy weather have prevailed from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley Low pressure, south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather over the North-west and the lakes. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth, St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, and the lower lakes, falling barometer south-west to west winds, warm, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south-west to north-west winds, and warm and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, followed by cooler cloudy weather and occasional rain.

The Lower Ohio, the Lower Missouri, and the Mid Mississippi Rivers will rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	65°	64°	3:30 P. M.	91°	83°
6 A. M.	64°	64°	6 P. M.	83°	76°
9 A. M.	75°	71°	9 P. M.	75°	70°
12 M.	81°	80°	12 P. M.	72°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.......72°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......75¾°

SEIZURE OF A RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Telegraphic instructions were received here to-day from Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt to seize the rectifying establishment of Bevis, Fraser & Co., for non-payment of $44,000 taxes found to be due by them for whisky produced on which no tax was paid. The seizure was made and an inventory taken by Supervisor Meyer and Revenue Agents Gavett, Colong, and Crane, under a warrant of distraint from Revenue Collector Maguire. The property seized consisted of the machinery, fixtures, and a rectifying-house of the firm, with 120 barrels of whisky. The establishment was seized, among others, a short time ago and bonded for $26,000. Detention has been made and distraint will follow at once of 118 barrels of spirit, owned by Bevis & Fraser, which is on storage in this city; also their unpaid balance in the bank. Other seizures on distraint warrants will be made in a few days.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 22.—The Legislature in convention this afternoon elected the Republican nominees for Treasurer, State Printer, and Commissary General.

In the House the special order of the day, the resolution condemning the encroachment of the executive on the legislative branch of the Government, and asserting the constitutional rights of the House in filling Senatorial vacancies, was called for and discussed till the time of adjournment. It will be taken up again to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is published to-day. It shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year ending March 31, were $7,388,634, together with interest on loans which amounts to $11,000; operating expenses, $3,856,329; net earnings, $3,543,284. There has been paid from this sum $2,430,384, leaving a surplus of $1,109,829.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND.

EXCELLENT PRACTICE OF THE AMERICANS AT DOLLYMOUNT—CONTEST TO COMPLETE THE IRISH TEAM—RIGBY AND FULTON BEATEN.

DUBLIN, June 22.—The members of the American Rifle Team were engaged in practice shooting to-day at Dollymount. Their scores were extremely satisfactory and surprised the spectators. To-night a promenade concert in honor of the American riflemen took place at the Theatre Royal. The visitors were enthusiastically received upon entering the building, and a number of American airs, which were played by the band, were loudly applauded. It is impossible for the team to accept more than a small proportion of the invitations sent to them.

At a rifle contest in Belfast to-day, to complete the Irish team, Johnson and McKenna defeated Rigby and Fulton. Johnson scored 218 out of a possible 225.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REVIVALISTS REFUSED PERMISSION TO HOLD SERVICES AT ETON.

LONDON, June 22.—At the last moment Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been notified that they will not be permitted to hold their services at Eton. Accordingly they have given up their appointment there, and will go to Windsor and preach in the Town Hall there, at 2:30 this afternoon.

BURNING OF A MILL AT PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, June 22.—Emory Dyson's mill, at Preston, Lancashire, was burned last night. One hundred hands were thrown out of employment. The loss by the fire is $100,000.

THE REVIVALISTS AND THE ETON AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, June 23—5 A. M.—The revival meeting as originally proposed was not held at Eton, because the local authorities would not furnish a Police force, which was considered necessary to maintain order. In addition to this the opposers of the movement persuaded the Mayor of Windsor to withdraw permission for the use of the Town-hall by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, but a meeting was finally held to-day in a private garden, at which 200 students of Eton, five masters, and 300 citizens were present. The Earl of Cavan, Lord Wriothesby, and Earl Russell accompanied Messrs. Moody and Sankey to Eton. During the service Mr. Moody announced that he had received a telegram stating that the Governor of Eton had sustained the head master and removed all obstacles to the proposed meeting, but he, (Mr. Moody,) had no intention of holding further services in the neighborhood.

GERMANY.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN EAST PRUSSIA—A BURGOMASTER STABBED.

BERLIN, June 22.—Serious riots, caused by the Ultramontanes, occurred yesterday in the town of Rhein, East Prussia. The Burgomaster was stabbed, and dangerously wounded.

FRANCE.

REPLY OF M. BUFFET TO MM. BLANC AND MONTJAU—HOT ATTACK OF A LEGITIMIST UPON MACMAHON.

PARIS, June 22.—In the National Assembly to-day, M. Buffet, Minister of the interior, expressed his astonishment at the attack upon the Government yesterday by MM. Blanc and Montjau in the debate on the Public Powers bill. He pointed to the fact that the Government put forth its programme upon coming into office, and that no disapproval thereof was then manifested. He challenged its opponents to bring forward a resolution condemning that programme, but not to challenge the Government upon the question of organic laws. M. Buffet added that he would preserve the programme inviolate while he continued in office. He acknowledged that the supplementary constitutional bills were contrary to the principles of MM. Blanc and Montjau; that they did not intrust the President of the Republic with the rôle of an American President, which would render necessary the alteration of all French laws. He instanced the law which empowers the President to fix the number of the military contingent. There was no analogy between France and the United States. He concluded as follows: "In organizing a Government for France we did not start from an abstract point of view. We asked for the conditions necessary to place the Executive in harmony with French customs and traditions. Even if you could prove that the Public Powers bill was incompatible with the Republic, we think the country would sacrifice abstract principle and prefer a Government more in harmony with its own character."

The Right cheered the speech from beginning to end.

Gen. Du Temple, a Legitimist Deputy, created great confusion by some intemperate remarks, in the course of which he insulted Minister Buffet and the Duq d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Assembly. He declared MacMahon equally guilty with Napoleon III. for Sedan. The speaker was called to order and silenced by the interposition of the House.

THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 22.—The Assembly decided at to-day's sitting to pass the Public Powers bill to a second reading.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL ABROAD.

PARIS, June 22.—The *République Française* (newspaper) announces that it will contribute 1,000 francs to a fund for the purpose of sending delegates to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

SUSPENSION OF A LONDON AND A MANCHESTER FIRM WITH LIABILITIES AMOUNTING TO ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

LONDON, June 23—5 A. M.—The morning papers announce the failure of I. H. Rudall & Sons, of No. 20 King William street, London, with liabilities estimated at $900,000, and William Marshall, of Manchester, whose liabilities are placed at $500,000.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 22.—The jury in the case of Alexander Newton, charged with murdering Justin Bondonnay, in September last, brought in an unqualified verdict of guilty.

RAID ON ILLICIT DISTILLERIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Supervisor Perry, dated Raleigh, 14th inst., mentions that he had just learned from Collector M. W. Jewett, of the Sixth District of North Carolina, who had returned from an expedition against illicit distillers in Yadkin County, N. C., that they were very successful, having captured from one distillery alone twenty-three barrels of "crooked spirits," and large quantities from other parties. They also arrested about twenty illicit distillers, broke up their distilleries, and destroyed the mash, beer, low wines, &c. This expedition was accompanied by a detachment of United States troops from a company recently stationed in Yadkin County.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE AT WORK—THEIR INQUIRY COMMENCED AT BUFFALO—TESTIMONY OF HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—The Joint Commission of the Legislature, consisting of Senators Cole, of Orleans; Booth, of New-York, and Jacobs, of Kings; and Assemblymen Seward, of New-York; Faulkner, of Livingston, and Sherman, of Oneida, appointed to investigate the alleged canal contract frauds, held their first session in this city to-day. Messrs. Henry Smith and R. W. Peckham, of Albany, are the counsel to the commission. At 10 o'clock this morning the commission, accompanied by Canal Commissioner Jackson, Controller Hopkins, Collector Flock, and T. C. Davis, made a tour of the canal to look at the Black Rock improvements recently made and in progress. The condition of the Bird Island pier extension was also closely inspected. A meeting was held at the office T. C. Davis this afternoon for the examination of witnesses.

At 3:30 this afternoon the members of the Joint Committee, together with counsel and witnesses who had been subpœned, convened in the law office of T. C. Davis to begin the work of investigation into the canal frauds. The examination was conducted by Hon. Henry Smith and R. W. Peckham. Horatio Seymour, Jr., was the first witness, and testified as follows:

In reference to the wall at the eastern end of the nine-mile level, comprising a portion of what is known as Nicholl's contract, I examined it, and found it composed of small stones, some of them being but from one to one and a half inches in thickness and five or six inches square. For some distance along the top of the wall was built in a very irregular, wavy line; I did not tear down any of the wall; it is not a fit wall for the purpose it was intended for; the water was out of the canal when I made the examination, and the wall was dry; I don't know how long it has been built; it is not in a condition to last; it is an unfit wall, made in an unfit manner; the stones in it were smaller than they should have been; I took down six or seven portions of the wall near Franklin; that portion in process of building was all right; the measurements were made by E. Sweet, Jr., the expert of the Commission, in my presence; I also looked at a piece of wall at the Four-mile Grocery, which was torn down when I was not present; a piece of vertical wall on the tow-path side, west of Potters' bridge in Utica, about 1,200 feet long, was torn down in two places; examined it; made no measurements; its general character was better than most of that which I have seen, but not up to specifications in regard to the size of the stones and the cement, which was not at all good; a crow-bar could be forced through it; the cement had not set in some places; a considerable portion of the cement was soft; a piece of wall opposite this and in the neighborhood of Reynold's dry dock was also examined by myself; I have full minutes of these examinations; they are all at Albany in the hands of the Governor's Commission; I could procure certified copies if necessary. [Witness was directed to do so.] I have a book which is said to contain the measurements of the work done under the Dennison contract. [Produced.] My measurements do not agree with those contained therein; I have learned since that 185 feet of slope wall was torn down and replaced by vertical wall, which would account for that much of a discrepancy; my discrepancy was 400 feet; am willing to swear that in the places where I investigated and to the depth which I drove, there was no evidence of rock formation or excavation, although the contractor has received his pay for rock excavation on those very places; I drove an iron bar to the depth of two feet; in the first examination I looked only at every other chain. When accompanied by the Governor's Commission I went through alternate chains and examined them to the depth of three feet. I found no rock. The wall rested on plank, and that on blue clay, and in some places on the ground. There was about one-half or two-thirds as much clay as ground. In Nicholl's contracts the building stones themselves were thin. I examined the wall wherever there was a place that had fallen down or where it looked as if it might fall down. I often tore down good walls, so that my estimates of the general character of the whole wall would be a good, fair average; do not know whether the book I have produced contains the correct measurements or not. The materials taken out of the prism of the canal were removed before I arrived, so I cannot verify the figures in the estimates for the contract. The stone I put in came from Frankfort Hill quarries.

Mr. W. C. Thompson was called and sworn, his testimony being as follows: Am a Civil Engineer; reside in Watertown, N. Y.; made measurements for slope wall, which are contained in the field-book produced by the last witness; my measurements were calculated afterward and copied into the detailed monthly books; can account for the discrepancy in the length of the measurement of the wall only in the substitution of a vertical instead of a slope wall; as it was done before I came on I cannot explain that. I helped to make out the monthly estimates; my measurements extend only from station to station 8; plus 55; I measured the whole wall, including the portion substituted; I was at work on Nicholl's contract job. The stones in it were poor, thin and narrow; I was also at work where were the cement walls already testified to; I should say the cement, when it was put on, was of a good medium quality; it was mixed, three parts gravel and one part cement, and was suitable and proper for the purpose; so far as I know all the dealings of contractors with the State were honest; after the Nicholl contract was declined to cover the other side of the canal I discovered that the work did not accord with the specifications; I reported that fact; my measurements were taken in May, 1874.

Mr. Rodney G. Cantwell was recalled, and testified: In the places referred to by Seymour as having indicated no rock, I can say that the original cross sections for the construction of the canal, now in the office of Orville W. Story, at Albany, show the rock to be there by specified diagrams aside from the books; I know that rock existed and was excavated as claimed by the contractors; will swear that whenever I indicated rock in the measurements that such was the case; I will definitely and distinctly swear that there was rock excavated where Seymour says there has been none; I don't think that my and Seymour's contra-statements can be accounted for on a difference of classification for material by each of us; the timber that I used was red beech; it was certified to be white oak, and in the end as such paid for, although no white oak could be obtained at that time; white oak costs more than red beech; this was done by order of the resident engineer, Mr. Hogan.

E. W. Williams, on being recalled, testified that he knew nothing of the case.

Alfred W. Barrett, of Lockport, was next called and sworn. The character of the work done by Mr. Lord in reference to the wall was as good as that of any structure I ever saw; never saw any canal work strictly up to the specifications; fifteen cents a yard for earth excavation is small pay; the work was fair; I saw or knew of no false measuring or paying for anything not received or done.

Edward B. Vandusen, who was next called and sworn, said: Have been a contractor; have had a good many canal contracts; the reason why I asked to be released from the contract I had undertaken on Slip No. 3, between York street and Black Rock Harbor, and for the deepening and widening of the canal 1,200 feet below Ferry street, was because I objected to pumping out 23½ miles of sewers for the City of Buffalo which was not required in the notice published to secure bids nor specified in the contract itself, I applied to be released from fulfilling my contract; it was granted me; the State released me in the Spring of 1873; I am a contractor also for protecting the side bank on Genesee Valley Canal.

H. J. Mowry was next called and sworn: Did not know anything of the progress of the work.

L. J. Bennett, of the firm of Clark & Bennett, of this city, was next called and sworn: Our firm purchased a contract for $15,000; we expect to make $15,000 and more too; the stone costs $2 per cubic yard to lay it; we receive $5 50 per cubic yard for constructing the wall; another profitable item is excavation; we are paid forty-five cents per yard, and make 33⅛ cents per yard; are paid $50 per thousand for oak lumber which costs $35; have received about $250,000 on the contract; about two-thirds of the work is done.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE RIO GRANDE.

THE PROPOSED OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY FOR THE PROTECTION OF TEXAS FROM MEXICAN RAIDERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—No orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy detailing any vessel to follow the Plymouth to the mouth of the Rio Grande. As there is a sand-bar at the mouth of that river with but four feet of water on it, it would be impossible for any vessel of the Navy to ascend the river; besides, there are shifting sand-bars in the river, and, were it possible for a vessel to enter the mouth, it would be dangerous to attempt the ascent. Four or five steam launches, however, can be carried to the mouth of the river on each vessel ordered there, and they, with competent crews, may be sent up the river to co-operate with the Army in the suppression of Mexican raids.

TWEED.

HIS DISCHARGE AND REARREST.

HE IS TRANSFERRED FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND AT MIDNIGHT—PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—BAIL FURNISHED IN THE CRIMINAL CHARGES—ARGUMENT IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JUDGE BRADY'S DECISION—TWEED DINES AT DELMONICO'S—THE ARREST AND REMOVAL TO LUDLOW STREET JAIL—HIS QUARTERS THERE.

After the lapse of a week from the time of the rendering of the decision of the Court of Appeals in his case, William M. Tweed was transferred from the Penitentiary on Monday night at 12 o'clock, on an order from the District Attorney. The time and manner of his transit from Blackwell's Island were arranged by the Sheriff and Warden in order to avoid the crowds of persons that would undoubtedly wish to witness his arrival in the City in the daytime. Tweed and his keepers crossed the river in a row-boat, and were driven to the residence of Tweed's nephew. The precautions taken were not so successful in their object as to prevent a large number of persons from witnessing the arrival of the prisoner at the District Attorney's office. He entered the building at 10:30 A. M. with his counsel, Warden Fox, and the Sheriff's officer, and excitedly paessed along the hallway to the private office of the District Attorney. The crowd attempted to follow, but were driven back by a section of Police, who guarded the entrance until the departure of the "Boss" and his lawyers to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

It was remarked by friends of Tweed who have not seen him since his incarceration in the Penitentiary that he was greatly changed. Although he is pronounced to be in good health by Dr. Kitchen, the observer would note that his troubles have had a great effect upon him physically, and that a naturally strong constitution has been weakened. His hair has become white since his imprisonment, and his figure, once erect, is now bent. He is still robust, but his corpulency appears to be unhealthy. His face was ruddy, like that of a man who had been passing his time on the water, but his friends averred that the color of health in his face was the flush of excitement over his release and the legal proceedings in which he was the central figure. When he was taken into the District Attorney's office he sat down upon a sofa and nervously drank three glasses of ice-water in succession. In the court-room his demeanor was one of meek trustfulness in his counsel and friends. He watched the movements of the former with interest, and, apparently, with the hope that their efforts in his behalf would have the results he wished for.

THE PRISONER IN COURT.

The announcement that Tweed would be brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to plead to new indictments, and, if bail was forthcoming, obtain his liberty, so far as the criminal charges are concerned, brought together by no means so large or so interested a crowd as has heretofore witnessed proceedings in his case in the courts. A proceeding preliminary to the arraignment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Tweed was his formal discharge from his unlawful imprisonment. This was accomplished by Messrs. Root and Willard Bartlett, Tweed's junior counsel, in a very few moments, by filing the remittitur from the Court of Appeals in the County Clerk's office, and submitting to Chief Justice Davis an order for Tweed's discharge thereon, which was signed without comment. The order is as follows:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1875; Present, Hon. Noah Davis, Justice.

The People of the State of New-York, on the relation of William M. Tweed, plaintiff, against Joseph Liscomb, Warden of the Penitentiary of the City of New-York, defendant in error.

The relator, William M. Tweed, having presented his writ of error to the Court of Appeals from the order or judgment of the court, bearing date March, 1875, which order or judgment was duly entered by the Clerk of this court, and the Court of Appeals having reversed said order or judgment of this court, and having directed the discharge of the relator, now, on presenting and filing the remittitur from the said Court of Appeals, and on motion of Mr. Willard Bartlett, attorney for the relator, it is ordered that the order and judgment of the Court of Appeals herein be, and the same is hereby, made the order and judgment of this court; and it is further ordered that the said petitioner, William M. Tweed, be and he is hereby discharged from the custody of the Warden of the Penitentiary of the City of New-York.

WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk.

While the foregoing proceedings were being had in Supreme Court, Chambers, and County Clerk's office, those expecting to see Tweed were collecting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Half an hour before the time of opening the court the first recognized friend of the prisoner to enter was his brother. A few minutes later came Messrs. David Dudley Field and William O. Bartlett, his senior counsel, after whom arrived in rapid succession Foster M. Dewey, Tweed's former private Secretary, Wheeler H. Peckham, the representative of the Attorney General in the prosecution, Dudley Field, Jr., Assistant District Attorney Lyon, and Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the Court. Then came Tweed, accompanied by two Deputy Sheriffs, (one having him in charge, and the other waiting to take charge of him,) and followed by his bondsmen and eight or ten personal friends. Tweed, who was dressed in black coat and pantaloons, and white vest and tie, seemed cheerful, ruddy and in excellent health, and much better than when on trial. During the few moments while the arrival of the Judge was awaited, he chatted cheerfully, and laughed with his counsel.

Judge Brady having arrived and taken his seat on the bench, the proceedings were opened by District Attorney Phelps, who, at the same moment had also put in an appearance. He moved that Tweed be called upon to plead to two indictments, one found Nov. 22, 1873, charging him with fraudulently obtaining the signature of A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor of the City, to a warrant paid to Andrew J. Garvey on one of his fraudulent bills; the other, found by the present Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and charging him with conspiring with Peter B. Sweeny and Elbert A. Woodward to fraudulently obtain money from the County Treasury.

Mr. David Dudley Field said that he supposed the same disposition would be made of these as of the other indictments. Thirty-four indictments in all had been originally found, one of which had been tried and on which a conviction was had, and thirty-three remain. Now an additional indictment has been found, making the number still thirty-four. In the former cases it was assented to on the part of the prosecution that a formal plea of not guilty be entered, with leave to withdraw such plea if it was decided to make a motion to quash. They were not ready to move to quash these indictments, and he asked that the same disposition be made of these as of the original indictments. The counsel for the accused have had no opportunity to consult on these indictments, and besides he (Mr. Field,) was personally so situated that it would be impossible for him to attend to the case before November next.

District Attorney Phelps said that he found among the indictments twenty-one on which a plea of "not guilty" had been entered on May 16, 1873, and one found at the present term. It was eminently proper that these indictments, on which the prisoner is now asked to plead, should be put in proper form by the entry of pleas thereto. The motion to quash should be made at once, as the statute of limitations was running and would soon intervene to preclude their prosecution. He therefore insisted that a plea be now entered.

Judge Brady remarked that he understood Mr. Field to say the former pleas were entered with an understanding that if it should be determined to make a motion to quash the indictments the pleas might be withdrawn.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham said that he had been personally engaged in connection with the prosecution of those cases and the entry of pleas to the indictments, and he knew of no such understanding in relation to them. There could be no objection to making the motion to quash now, so that if there should be found any defect in those indictments new ones might be found before the statute of limitation had run.

Mr. Field said that it was quite impossible to make the motions now. He could not ask any Judge to hear motions to quash in thirty-four cases at this time, and counsel could not go through the labor. As to the anticipated finding of new indictments, he thought all had been found which could be found. Out of fourteen ex post facto acts passed in reference to the case, the prosecution had got one which extended the statute of limitations from three to five years. He could not explain his personal engagements in open court as he had done privately to counsel on the other side, but he felt quite sure if he stated them to the court, the claim for the propriety of an adjournment to November next would be at once recognized by the court. There was no public exigency for forcing on these proceedings now. The old indictments were found in

1873, and no motion had been made in relation to them by the prosecution since. As for the new ones, his associates had assured him that they had scarcely heard of them before.

Mr. Peckham wished to make a single suggestion. He would relieve counsel for the defense from asking the Judge to sit and hear the motions. The Judge sits to attend to other business, and can equally well attend to this. As for the labor, that of making the motion could be no greater than that of opposing it. The prisoner's counsel have had two or three years in which to move to quash, but it seems they were never through with their dilatory motions. Counsel had intimated that all the indictments had been found which could be found, and in reply to that he would say that, from his own personal knowledge, not one-hundredth part of the indictments had been found which could be found, and which ought to be found. This motion, which the prisoner's counsel wished to reserve the right to make, was dilatory in its character, and would not rid the prisoner of the charges against him even if successful. He did not know the objections to these affidavits, nor the grounds on which it was proposed to move to quash them, but he was ready to discuss them then without any preparation. The prosecution could not have moved in relation to those indictments while the prisoner was undergoing punishment. The defendant was sued civilly and would be arrested in that suit, and unless a plea was entered on these indictments he would, to a certain extent, get out of the jurisdiction of the court, making it necessary to bring him up on habeas corpus. They were met now by the same methods of delay with which they were met in the beginning. It was fair and proper that the prisoner be called on to plead now, and if subsequently there was good ground to move to quash the indictments on the merits, application could then be addressed to the discretion of the court for leave to withdraw the plea and make the motion to quash.

Mr. Field was willing, he said, to put in a plea with leave hereafter to withdraw it, but not willing to leave his right to make a motion to quash depending on the discretion of a Judge. He would be sorry to think that, after his client has been seven months unlawfully imprisoned—an imprisonment for which all parties concerned are liable to be indicted—they should be permitted to force on this trial without giving his counsel an opportunity for preparation. They had done all they could; they had imprisoned his client illegally, and now that he is out, they come with a civil suit, demanding $3,000,000 bail, besides attaching all his property, a thing unheard of here or elsewhere in the world. If they supposed they would get an order from Judge Brady forcing on the trial under such circumstances, he (counsel) felt assured they would be mistaken.

Mr. Peckham concluded the discussion by saying that counsel for Tweed had stated that the prosecution had held him to $3,000,000 bail besides attaching his property. He admitted that they had attached all the property they could get, and that was next to nothing, as other parties claimed it, and so far as such claims had been made they had been sustained. As to the $3,000,000 bail he admitted it had never before been heard of in the world, nor yet was a six-million steal. Under the provisions of the code the order for bail was usually for a little more than the amount recoverable. He did not ask them to go to trial now; but that they make their dilatory motion, or, if they prefer to make that motion at some other time, then he wanted to have their plea now.

Judge Brady said that he would make no order on the application without deliberate examination. He would not force the prisoner's counsel to make their motion now, without preparation. He was inclined to think he would fix some day next week to hear the motion, but would reserve his decision until later in the day.

Mr. Field said that the court having concluded to hear the motion on a future day, the only question would be, when? A long consultation here ensued between the court and counsel on both sides, during which, it is understood, Mr. Field explained to Judge Brady the nature of his private engagements, and urged the necessity of a postponement. The matter seemed to be settled that a plea should be entered, with leave to withdraw it to make a motion to quash, and the official stenographer commenced to enter the agreement on the minutes. When Mr. Field, however, got to that point in his dictation which provided for the postponement of the trial until November next, Mr. Peckham refused to consent to that, or to give any assurance that an extra term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer would not be held during the Summer, and the contemplated compromise was, therefore, for the time abandoned.

With the consent of the District Attorney, the court then fixed bail in the first, or false pretense indictment, at $1,000, and in the last, or conspiracy, indictment, at $3,000, and Tweed and his friends left for the District Attorney's office to have the necessary bonds executed. As the District Attorney was about leaving, he suggested to the court that Tweed being in the custody of the people, his bond on the old indictments ceased to be valid, and it would therefore be proper to have the bondsmen in those indictments reacknowledge their obligation. The court directed that the reacknowledgment should be made. Later in the day Tweed again appeared in court and had his bondsmen approved by the Judge, and had the satisfaction, so far as it gave him liberty, to hear from the lips of Chief Court Officer Rickets the words, "Mr. Tweed, you may go now."

At the hour of adjourning the court Judge Brady handed down his decision of the motion, which is as follows: "The expiration of the statute of limitations in a short time, as appears from the statement of the counsel for the people, renders it necessary that the motion to quash the indictments should be made in all the cases, except one, perhaps. The people have a right to demand this, and it is the duty of the court to declare it. The defendant should not, however, under all the circumstances disclosed, be compelled to proceed at once. He should be afforded a reasonable time to prepare, if the interests of the people shall not suffer. It is therefore accorded him, and next Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11 A. M., is set apart to hear the motions. If the result should be adverse to the people, time will still be left for any further action that may be advisable."

When Tweed and his friends stepped out into the corridor of the Court-house on their way to the District Attorney's office, they were instantly surrounded by a large crowd who pressed around them so closely that the party experienced no little difficulty in making their way into the park. Here the crowd was strengthened by the addition of the usual numerous loiterers.

IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

On being brought to the District Attorney's office from the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Tweed and his counsel at once prepared to give bail on the two criminal indictments to which District Attorney Phelps had asked that the prisoner be compelled to plead. One of these indictments is the one found against Tweed and Connolly on Nov. 22, 1872, and charges them with false pretenses in having procured the signature of A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor of the City, to one of Andrew J. Garvey's bills for $126,307 59, for alterations alleged to have been made on the aqueduct between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. On this indictment Judge Brady fixed bail at $3,000. The second indictment was what is known as the new one, which was found on the 16th of the present month. In this bill William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, and Elbert A. Woodward are charged with conspiracy to defraud the City in having procured the signature of ex-Mayor Hall to a bill of Keyser & Co. for plumbing work alleged to have been done in the different armories and drill-rooms in the City, under the act of April 26, 1870. The original bill was for $48,685, to which was added on presentation $2,268 85 interest from Nov. 5, 1869, to June 18, 1870, making a total of $50,953 85. On this indictment bail was fixed at $1,000, making $4,000 on both indictments, which was furnished by Alfred B. Sands, of No. 136 East Twenty-sixth street, who certified that he was the owner of the necessary real estate property at No. 232 Water street. Bail was then taken on the fourteen old indictments, the bail in which had been rendered invalid by the conviction of the prisoner, and was ordered to be renewed at the suggestion of the District Attorney. Tweed's old bondsman, Charles Devlin, the contractor, of No. 311 East Fifty-seventh street, became surety in $14,000 on the fourteen indictments, certifying that he owned fourteen lots on Eighth avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, and was worth $100,000 over and above his liabilities. Of the fourteen old indictments six are for forgery, six for misdemeanor, one for felony, and one for conspiracy to defraud. After the bail bonds had been made out, Tweed, accompanied by his relatives, friends, and lawyers, proceeded for the second time before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where the papers were acknowledged and sworn to. This formality having been accomplished in about five minutes, the "Boss," Mr. Dewey, William M. Tweed, Jr., Richard Tweed, Tweed's custodian, Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, and Major Quincy, Order of Arrest Clerk, proceeded to Chambers street, where hacks were hailed and entered.

REARREST OF TWEED.

They then drove to Tweed's office in Duane street near Broadway, where he was rearrested by Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, who was armed with the following order of arrest in the civil suit for $6,000,000:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—The people of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

It appearing to me by affidavit that a sufficient cause of action exists in favor of the above named plaintiff against the above named defendant William M. Tweed, and the case is one mentioned in section 179 of the Code of Procedure, and the said plaintiff having given the undertaking required by law, you are required, as before required, forthwith to arrest the defendant, William M. Tweed, in this action, and hold him to bail in the sum of $3,000,000, and to return this order to the Attorney General at an office styled "Bureau of Municipal Correction," in charge of Wheeler H. Peckham, No. 18 Wall street, New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1875; and you are required forthwith to return the original order heretofore made for such arrest.

NOAH DAVIS,
Judge Supreme Court.

Dated April 20, 1875.

After acknowledging the authority of the officer, Tweed, accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff, Order of Arrest Clerk Quincy, William M. Tweed, Jr., Foster Dewey, and Under Sheriff Cummings, repaired to Delmonico's. The party were ushered into a private parlor immediately to the rear of the main dining-hall on the second floor, where a sumptuous dinner was served. A little after 5 o'clock they entered two carriages, which had been in waiting, and drove up Broadway to Canal street and thence to Ludlow Street Jail. Warden Dunham received the prisoner from the Deputy Sheriff, and, dispensing with the usual procedure attending the reception of prisoners, conducted Tweed to a well-furnished apartment on the first floor. This room, which is provided with all the modern conveniences of a luxurious bed-chamber and sitting-room combined, is usually occupied by the Warden, who surrendered it at the request of Tweed's family. It is on a level with the Ludlow street sidewalk, but the windows are heavily barred. In this apartment the prisoner will be served with his meals, which will be prepared by the Warden's family.

ORIENTAL ART.

SALE OF CURIOUS ARTICLES OF ORNAMENT, CARVINGS, AND FURNITURE.

The sale of rare and valuable specimens of Oriental art was continued at the Clinton Hall Salesroom yesterday afternoon. The attendance was larger than on the day previous, and the competition at times was very spirited. The articles sold were also more valuable than those disposed of on Monday, as will be seen by reference to the prices given below. The first day's sale amounted to about $4,000, and that of yesterday to about $8,000. The first ten lots offered yesterday were small articles, varying in price from $1 to $14. Lot No. 185 was a Japanese sword, solid silver handle and mountings, and scabbard in gold lacquer. The desire to possess it, judging from the lively contest, was shared by a great many gentlemen present. It was finally sold for $360. The next lot was another Japanese sword, with shagreen handle covered with black silk braid, and incased in a striped lacquer scabbard, which was secured at $45 by the gentleman who had bid $355 on the former one. Then followed a number of small articles which led down to the splendid specimens of jade work. Jade is described as a very hard and intractable mineral, found in small quantities only, in the table-land of Thibet. It is worked by first boring small holes with diamond-pointed drills, chipping away the intervening parts, and polishing with its own powder. The first specimen of this substance sold was a pale-green cup, with engraved handles and Greek border, 4 inches in diameter, which brought $42 50, and a duplicate of the same, $40; a very light-colored bowl, the top being partly inclosed and covered with carved work, 6 inches in diameter, sold for $230; a dark green bowl on three feet, elaborately and beautifully carved, six inches in diameter, $205; a light-colored circular placque, engraved on both sides, half an inch thick and 9 inches in diameter $105; a deep green vase, upright form, 8 inches high, plain, with the exception of a Greek border on cover and rim, flat, bottle-shape, with ring handles, $120. A green, translucent, lotus-leaf cup about 4 inches long, $70. This exhausted the jade ware. The next lot offered was a large-sized placque of red cinnabar lacquer, richly carved, and inlaid with characters in jade, which brought $38. Then followed a magnificent rock crystal globe, highly polished, about 3 inches in diameter, mounted on a gilt stand, which sold for $230; a red cinnabar lacquer tray, engraved, 9 inches long, $35; a red cinnabar lacquer bowl, profusely engraved, 16 inches in diameter, $250; a red cinnabar lacquer stand, elaborately carved, 10 inches square, $32 50; a Japanese clock, 15 inches high, not in running order, $14; a beautiful ivory cabinet, elaborately carved, with designs in gold, lacquered, on lacquered stand, with drawers inlaid with ivory, the whole adorned with solid silver mountings, and 18 inches high, $270; a rosewood stand, with drawers and slides, inlaid with silver and bronze and mother-of-pearl ornaments, 12 inches high, $50, and an inlaid wood stand, with designs of birds and foliage in lacquer, engraved silver corners, 18 inches long, $22 50. Then came a fine lot of articles in wood lacquer, wood carvings, mirrors, &c. The first of these was an oblong box of fine gold lacquer, 9 inches long, with cranes and aquatic birds in relief, containing nests of boxes similarly decorated, and a door with lock at each end, $70; a daimio chest, in gold and black lacquer, with solid brass corners and centre ornaments, elegantly engraved, the cover sliding over the box to the bottom, the two parts fastened by red silk cords, with heavy tassels, 30 by 18 inches, $30; a similar box, 13 inches square, $17; a lacquer stand, open on one side, black and gold, with two drawers and brass handles, 12 inches square, $20; a carved black box, with elaborate decorations, 12 by 18 inches, $40; a bamboo vase, heavily carved, 5 inches in diameter and 9 inches high, $27 50; a lacquer music-stand, $17; two daimio lacquer boxes, in five sections, 14 inches square, $30; a lacquer bottle, gourd shaped, covered with basket work, $18; a red cinnabar lacquer Sou-chow box, elegantly carved, the outer case, having glass panels, inclosing three other boxes, one of these filled with small boxes, all 10 inches square and 12 inches high, $225; a red lacquer stand, carved, 6 inches high, octagonal, $35; a carved solid wood stand, with legs, 18 inches high, and 12 by 14 inches on top, $35; a French plate mirror, 28 by 30 inches, mounted in a standing frame of carved oak from the British prison-ship Minden, on board of which Thomas Barton Key was confined a prisoner in 1812, off Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, when he composed the "Star Spangled Banner," $27 50; two more, precisely like the above, $21 each; a Japanese bronze mirror, in black and gilt lacquer, the plate half an inch thick, round, 23 inches in diameter, with polished circle inclosing crest on back, mounted on cross-leg lacquer stand, $60; another, 12 inches in diameter, ornaments on back and cord attached, in wooden box, $17 50; another, 19 inches in diameter, with the Tycoon's crest, the back covered with raised ornaments, engraved and polished, in lacquer box, with gold and silver ornaments inlaid, as distinguished from gilding and polishing, $70; Japanese armor box, octagonal in form, on stand, of the best lacquer, inlaid with gold, 20 inches high, $43; same, exact duplicate, $45; similar, black and gold lacquer, $17 50, and an exact duplicate of last, $20; eight daimio armor boxes, round, with horizontal fluting, on four legs extending up the sides of the box to the cover, heavily mounted in brass, engraved and gilt, with red silk fastenings, $20, $20, $24, $24, $20, $20, $25, and $22 50, respectively; a Japanese gold lacquer stand, with tray on top, from the Tycoon's palace, with his crest, 3 feet high, tray 2 feet square and 4 inches deep, $45; same, 6 inches shorter, $37 50; a large black lacquer daimio box, with the Tycoon's crest in gold, 2 feet square, heavy brass mountings, elaborately carved, heavy red silk braid and tassels, $50, and companion, $50; a daimio clothes-box, with brass handles and corners, black lacquer, with gold ornaments, 2 feet long and 16 inches square, $32 50; six similar boxes, $35, $27 50, $27 50, $32 50, $32 50, and $30 respectively; two more, same description, lacquer tray, $30 and $27 50, and another, with tray, $22 50; two more at $40, and still two more at $42; a large gold lacquer bowl, on tripod stand, with raised rim, decorated with birds and foliage, 24 inches in diameter, $47 50; Canton work-table complete, with red silk reticule, fine lacquer and pictures in gold, $65; ornamental carving in wood, gilt, in black and gold lacquer frames, 16 by 18 inches, $37 50, and another, (winged dragon,) $37 50; a Sou-chow box in vermilion lacquer, containing tray decorated with figures and scenery, in colors and gilding, 31 inches long by 10 inches wide and high, $55; a duplicate, $40; a Japanese music stand, with drawer beneath, silver mounted, black and gold lacquer, with Tycoon's crest, $27 50; a black lacquer Japanese stand, carved on all sides with representations of birds and foliage, 13 inches long and 10 inches high, $35. The sale concluded with a few specimens of cloisonné enamels, the first being a Japanese lacquer cabinet, with eight drawers and four slides containing panels of cloisonné enamel bronze, ornamented with scenery, flowers, birds, and animals, the mountings brass gilt, 2 feet 8 inches long by 2 feet 10 inches high, $230; a pair of old Chinese enameled bronze vases, 27 inches high, ornamented with flowers and vines in colors, on turquoise ground, $290 the pair; another pair of old oviform Chinese vases, same height as last, but broader, and slightly injured, $400 the pair; another pair 15 inches high, at $600 the pair; an old Chinese tripod censer, 22 inches in diameter, without the stand, $310; another, about 6 inches high, oval form, $65; a pair of bottle-shape vases, 15 inches high, $210 the pair, and a similar pair, 19 inches high, at $400 the pair; an old tripod censer, 6½ inches in diameter, $80, and a smaller one, 4 inches high, $27 50; a pair of candlesticks, with saucers attached, broad, bell-shaped bottom, the whole 9 inches high, $70 the pair; a pair of Japanese lanterns, on enameled stand, 17 inches broad at the base and 4 feet high, the ground a dark green, with flowers and Oriental designs and birds on the panels, $300 the pair; a memorial tablet and censer, an old family set, the tablets light jade, with gold characters on one side and raised flowers and foliage on the other, all mounted on stands, $465. The sale will be concluded to-day.

FREIGHT RATES NOT TO BE RAISED.

Mr. A. C. Rose, the General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in this City, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter, last evening, said that he had heard nothing whatever of any action taken, or about to be taken, by his company in regard to putting up the rates of freight between New-York and the West. He did not know that any immediate advance in rates was contemplated, as business was very dull and there was very little freight to be forwarded. As the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Companies had "buried the hatchet," however, the rates might be put up by the trunk lines running out of New-York at any time by agreement. He did not think they could be increased very much, because the canals could carry all the freight that might be offered at a much lower rate than the railroads, as their expenses were so much less. The reporter then said that he had heard that at least three-fifths of all the freight to be forwarded to the West within the next two months had been contracted for by the shippers, and that many of them had contracts which would not expire until Dec. 1. Mr. Rose said that he did not think that such was the case. A number of the large jobbing houses had made contracts, but the great mass of shippers had not. In his opinion, very little would be done toward raising the rates until there was an improvement in business, and there would then be a gradual rise in freights.

THE SCHUETZEN FESTIVAL AT UNION HILL, N. J.

A large concourse of visitors were in attendance at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., again yesterday, to participate in the second day's festivities of the eighteenth annual Schuetzen Fest. In addition to the prize shooting at the double-headed eagle, sharpshooting was practiced on three or four different targets. The prizes to be awarded at the close of the contest to-day will be mostly composed of gold medals, amounting in value to about $500, exclusive of the King's prize, which consists of a gold medal and $100 in gold. A feature at the close of the contest to-day will be the coronation ceremonies. In the evening the festivities will be wound up by a ball and a Summer-night's festival, while the grounds will be brilliantly illuminated.

A POLICEMAN'S DIARY.

CAUSES OF CRIME IN THIS CITY.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—A REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY POLICE SERGEANT GROO—HOW THE EIGHTH PRECINCT WAS MANAGED UNDER CAPT. WILLIAMS—THE CAPTAIN AND DETECTIVE TERWILLIGER ALLEGED TO BE IN THE PAY OF PANEL-HOUSE PROPRIETORS—MEMORANDA MADE BY THE SERGEANT DURING HIS SERVICE IN THE EIGHTH PRECINCT—NUMEROUS ROBBERIES REPORTED, AND HUSHED UP—TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate and report on the causes of the increase of crime in this City held its third session yesterday, in the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall. Messrs. T. C. Campbell, J. T. McGowan, L. Dessar, and Bernard Hess were present. J. W. Husted was not at the investigation, having been detained elsewhere by business. He telegraphed for a postponement, but his request could not be complied with. There were not many persons besides the witnesses in the room at the opening of the investigation, which took place at 3:20 P. M. Mr. Campbell called the assemblage to order, and Mr. John D. Townsend, the committee's counsel, summoned the first witness subpœnaed for this session—Ambrose C. Kingsland. That gentleman did not respond, and Sergt. J. K. Groo, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was sworn. He responded to the questions put by Mr. Townsend substantially as follows: He had been on the force since Oct. 26, 1868; had been Sergeant for the last three years and a half; was now with Capt. E. Tynan; had been with Capt. Williams in the Eighth Precinct in the latter part of 1873 and the beginning of 1874; there were always four Sergeants at a time in the house, and a ward detective named Terwilliger; during the witness' incumbency there were panel-houses and houses of prostitution in the Eighth, of which, during the early part of 1874, a list had been taken and classified, but no panel-houses were named in this report made by Sergt. Brown, which gave the number of the houses named in the list as eighty-three, with 346 inmates. It was understood at the time of the compilation of this report that copies of it were furnished to each Police Commissioner and the District Attorney. Still these houses were not suppressed after the completion and distribution of the list, except on the block near the school-house, and then only at the earnest solicitation of the Board of Education. Complaints had been made to the witness of many panel-house robberies during his stay in the Eighth Precinct, and he had furnished reports of the same orally and in writing to the Captain. Witness also made memoranda of these reports, which, at the request of Mr. Townsend, he produced in the order desired and read.

THE SERGEANT'S MEMORANDA.

On Nov. 29, 1873, two young men came into the station-house and complained to witness, who was at the desk, that they had been robbed in the panel-house No. 75 Greene street. Capt. Williams came out of his room, conversed with the complainants, and detained them for a time to identify any women who might have been arrested by the officers whom he dispatched to find them. These officers, in plain clothes, were sent to the other end of the precinct, and not in the vicinity of the panel-house. They arrested some women not panel-house thieves, and of course none of them were identified by the complainants, and they were not held. No. 75 Greene street was not touched.

Feb. 7, 1874.—A panel-house was opened in the precinct, and the witness conversed with one of the women a night or two after. She told him that the ward detective, Terwilliger, received $50 from the proprietor on the opening night.

Feb. 19, 1874.—A man complained to witness that $30 had been stolen from him in the panel-house No. 75 Greene street; witness had referred the complaint to Terwilliger, according to custom, but no arrest was made.

Feb. 21.—A man complained to witness that he had been robbed of $140 at the panel-house No. 143 Greene street. The Sergeant referred it to Terwilliger, but, as before, no arrest was made.

Feb. 22, 1874.—The witness saw Terwilliger go into the panel-house at 10:30 o'clock at night, but could not say what he did there.

Feb. 23.—A complaint of a similar character was made against No. 143; referred to Terwilliger, and nothing more was heard of it.

Feb. 28.—A man told witness that his watch and chain had been stolen from him at No. 148 Mercer street. Again Terwilliger was intrusted with it, and no arrests followed.

March 2.—Frederick Bayard, of No. 428 Broadway, complained that he had lost $150 in No. 143 Mercer street, and expressed his determination to appear against such of the inmates as might be arrested by Terwilliger, Capt. Williams' detective. As in former cases, no arrests were made, and the case was never more heard of.

March 5.—Another complaint against the same house passed through the witness to Terwilliger, with no better results.

March 13.—A man charged that he had been robbed of $35 in that house. Terwilliger again failed to arrest.

March 11.—A man from Cleveland told witness that he had been robbed of $1,400 at No. 75 Greene street. According to the instructions promulgated by Capt. Williams, the witness had placed the matter in Terwilliger's hands; but no arrest was made, nor was the house disturbed to all appearances. Witness declared that he had learned afterward that Terwilliger had agreed with the man to return to his home on condition that he (Terwilliger) should send him $700 by express.

March 14.—The proprietor of No. 75 Greene street removed to No. 52 Wooster, where the panel game was continued as successfully as before.

March 19.—F. Lewis, of Massachusetts, complained to witness that $140 had been stolen from him at No. 52 Wooster street. Witness turned the case over to Terwilliger, who made no arrests.

March 24.—A Chicagoan was robbed of $50 at the same house, and although Terwilliger was sent upon the matter he made no arrests.

March 25.—No. 52 Wooster and No. 143 Mercer were closed until the excitement consequent on these and other robberies in them had abated.

Sergt. Groo, after explaining that the foregoing instances were those directly reported to him while on duty, stated that there were three Sergeants in the precinct with him, and he believed that they had received on an average about as many complaints against these panel-houses as he had; he had left the precinct May 10, 1874; knew that in thirty-four days seven robberies had been reported to witness as having occurred in one house alone.

DEFECTS OF THE POLICE BLOTTER.

The witness was then asked by Mr. Townsend if Police rule No. 239 did not render it obligatory on Police Sergeants or persons in charge of the station-house desk to enter complaints of robbery and crime on the blotter at once. The witness replied in the affirmative, but explained that he had been made to understand when coming first to the Eighth Precinct that reports or complaints against the panel-houses were not to be entered, but to be turned over to Terwilliger, the ward detective, who was specially instructed to proceed in them by Capt. Williams. All robberies, said the witness, ought to be entered on the blotter and reported immediately to head-quarters. The failure on the part of the Sergeants to enter upon the blotter the robberies before named prevented their reaching the Inspector, whose duty it was to keep a record of them. Returning to his memoranda of peculiar events in the Eighth Precinct, the witness, in response to a query put by Mr. Townsend, stated he had been obliged, during the working up of a case, to call on Anna Hamard, a French girl living in Greene street, and she told him she was compelled to pay $5 to Terwilliger, and that on the preceding Saturday night he had taken $3 from her, because she was unable to get any more just then. At the same time he grumbled and threatened her with arrest if she did not contrive to furnish him with the regular amount. She further told the witness that the money was divided evenly between Capt. Williams and Terwilliger. These payments were made usually on Saturday night, and the witness had noticed that the Captain and the detective were always closeted together very late on those nights. Capt. Williams in those days was a great friend of Commissioner Gardner, who spent five out of the seven nights of every week at the station-house. Williams had more power there than was agreeable, to the witness at least. Witness testified that he was so uncomfortable in the precinct that he used his friends to try and obtain his transfer from it to more congenial quarters; he induced Col. Spencer and the Manhattan Gas Company to do what they could for him to get him out of the kind of Police duty he had described; he had kept the foregoing memoranda as weapons of defense, rather than of offense; he had been removed finally on complaint of Capt. Williams, who charged him with having been absent from the station-house without leave; the only other charge ever preferred against the witness, he testified, was one on which he was fined ten days' pay for sending an officer while on patrol into a coffee saloon for a cup of coffee.

Witness next told at length, in reply to Mr. Townsend's questioning, of having been informed one time—Feb. 28, 1874—by a reporter that a man had been robbed in a panel-house in Mercer street of his watch and chain. Nothing was done in the matter, as the man never complained; but two nights afterward, while witness was at the desk, between midnight and morning, Capt. Williams came in about 3 o'clock and said, "Who lost that watch and chain in that house in Mercer street?" Witness replied, "I don't know." "You do," said the Captain, angrily, "and you told him to go to head-quarters to report his loss." Witness then explained that he had not even spoken to the man, who had only been pointed out to him. "Then," said Capt. Williams, "you tell the reporter he's a liar, and I want you hereafter to attend to your own business, and not interfere with other people's business." Witness next related how when charged with having received presents from Louisa Smith, and about to be tried on this complaint before the Commissioners, Capt. Williams was acquitted by the failure of the complainant to appear against him, although on the morning of the trial she expressed the utmost willingness to do so. Before he went on the force witness had been a school teacher for six Winters, a soldier under Hooker for two years, and in the Custom-house for two more. Capt. Tynan he believed to be an efficient police officer and a courteous gentleman. Terwilliger is now a patrolman up town.

The witness next testified as to the practice of patrolmen in trying doors to see whether they were secured or not, stating that while there was no rule governing the practice it was customary for each officer to try the door when coming on and going off post. On long posts this would afford burglars a fair opportunity of working. One or two of the committee asked the witness a few questions requiring answers explanatory only of the direct testimony, and to show that in the witness' judgment the panel-houses could not exist forty-eight hours if the Captain of the precinct did not wish it. Sergt. Groo further explained that while he knew it was his duty when at the desk on receipt of reports of robberies to investigate them, he felt also that he had no alternative in the Eighth Precinct but to do as Capt. Williams had instructed—refer the cases to Terwilliger.

OTHER WITNESSES.

The next witness called was Mr. John B. Ireland, the owner of certain buildings in Amity street, which had been reported by the Eighth and Fifteenth Ward Association for the Removal of Disorderly Houses, as of this class. He merely testified to having leased one building to a man named Nuger, whom he had no reason to believe disorderly or improper at the time of the granting of the lease, but who afterward incurred the displeasure of the neighbors. Witness swore that he was always beaten whenever he tried to drive one of this class of tenants out. All he could have done he did. He made it an article of the specifications in the lease that Nuger should keep an orderly house. Witness did not know the names of the rest of the tenants.

Mr. W. H. Jones, of the association above named, was next sworn, and testified to the disorderly character of certain houses in Amity street and other houses in the neighborhood. He described the efforts made by his association to arrest the keepers of disorderly houses in the vicinity, and the unsatisfactory results of those attempts. The rest of this witness' testimony went to show how ineffectual had been any attempt to break up these places, because after the Captain had "pulled" them the keepers paid their fines and reopened their houses.

This testimony was corroborated by Samuel Hannah, of Bleecker street, who affirmed that the list of seventy-two indictments against disreputable-house keepers, in the neighborhood, read by Mr. Townsend, was that which the association had shown Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, and was pronounced by him as correct. Of these some were found as far back as 1873; but only one has been tried. The committee adjourned till Friday.

BILLS ACTED UPON BY GOV. TILDEN.

THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN SIGNED AND VETOED—THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE EXECUTIVE.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Gov. Tilden has signed the following bills, which completes the list of bills he will sign:

Authorizing the City of Elmira to use a portion of the Chemung Canal for a public street.

To make further provision for the payment of further expenses of the local Government of the City of New-York.

To authorize the recovery at law for repairs heretofore made to the pavement of Broadway, New-York.

To provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

To provide for the organization and regulation of certain business corporations.

To amend the East Chester creek law.

To authorize the formation of safe deposit companies.

Amending the charter of the American Institute of New-York.

To reduce the ferriage rate on ferries between the City of New-York and the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn.

Amending the act relative to the Supreme Court and election of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the City and County of New-York.

To improve Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

Relative to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York.

To regulate Coroners' inquests in New-York, and provide for scientific services.

To legalize, ratify, and confirm the official action of the Board of Assessors of New-York City, in designating the *New-Yorker Journal* to publish certain notices in 1872.

Relative to the construction of sewers in a certain district of Brooklyn.

Increasing the powers of the Common Council of Brooklyn.

Amending the Brooklyn Fire Department act.

Relative to Courts of Record in the City and County of New-York.

Relating to the powers and duties of the Board of Commissioners of Charities of Kings County.

Relative to the Inebriate Home in Kings County

Relative to the Dale Cemetery Association of Ossining, Westchester County.

Authorizing the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York to pay Westchester County claims and demands growing out of the annexation.

In relation to the prepayment of the fees of Sheriffs upon execution.

Amending the charter of New-York, passed 1873.

To authorize a revision and correction of assessments for the outlet sewer in Eightieth street, and other streets in New-York.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn.

The annual Supply bill.

The following is a record of the legislative work performed by Gov. Tilden under the provisions of the amended Constitution, which allows him only thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature in which to examine and pass upon bills:

Number of bills received at Executive Chamber	730
Number of bills returned for amendment	42
Leaving	688
Number of bills signed during the session	420
Number of bills that became laws by lapse of time	2
Number of bills vetoed during the session	16
Leaving on hand at adjournment	250
Of which were signed	212
Unsigned	38
Items in Supply bill vetoed	27
Items in Reappropriation bill vetoed	15
Items in the vetoed Extraordinary Repair bill	41
Whole number of vetoes	137

UNSIGNED BILLS.

The following is a correct list of bills left over unsigned by the Governor, and, therefore, fail to become laws:

Providing for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River. This was the bill which authorized the men who throw cinders in the river near Albany to receive some $60,000 for removing the same.

Amending the acts simplifying and abridging the practice and proceedings in the courts of this State.

Supplementary to the Combustible Material act.

Regulating the firemen's fund.

Providing for the recording of certain decrees in partition suits.

In relation to Railroad Commissioners in the several counties of the State.

For the payment of certificates issued to the Militia of 1812.

Establishing Fire Commissioners for West Troy.

Relative to armories in the City of New-York.

Assembly Bill No. 432, appointing commissioners to decide upon the validity of expired leases.

In relation to weights and measures.

Providing for the payment of awards to the Brooklyn Park Commission for Prospect Park Lands taken for reservoir purposes.

For the preservation of fish in the St. Lawrence River.

Amending the act for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, etc., to New-York.

Regulating pilotage in New-York Harbor, and reducing off-shore rates.

Incorporating the Manhattan Trust and Loan Company.

Extending the operation of the General Manufacturing law.

Regulating the use of docks in New-Brighton, Richmond County.

For the protection and improvement of the Seneca Indians.

Reducing the rates of ferriage on the Houston Street and Green Point Ferries.

In relation to the Police Justices, (Mr. Fox's bill for the appointment of two new Justices.)

Providing for the payment for and occupation of armories, and for the appointment of Commissioners to decide upon certain questions of back rental and for furniture, &c.

Amending the act to supply Rochester with water.

Incorporating the Bethlehem Mutual Insurance Association.

In relation to Railroad Commissioners in the several counties of the State.

In relation to the Inebriates' Home, Kings County.

Amending the act providing redress for words imputing unchastity to a female.

Supplementary to the act for the incorporation of benevolent and scientific associations.

There are also a number of Fish and Game laws.

TAX COMMISSIONER MOULTON.

An interesting event happened yesterday at the Tax Office. On the retirement of Commissioner Moulton, whose term of office expired, the deputies and clerks of the department presented him with a set of resolutions, elaborately and tastefully got up in the shape of a book bound in Russia leather, as a remembrance of the faithful and efficient manner in which he performed his duties as Tax Commissioner. Mr. Moulton replied in a very graceful and appropriate speech, thanking the gentlemen with whom he has been associated for their kind feelings toward him, and hoping that they would continue to discharge their duties as faithfully in the future as they have done in the past.

After the presentation of the resolutions an elegant gold mounted cane was presented to Mr. Moulton by his friends in the department.

LAW REPORTS.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION REMOVED.

THE COURT OF APPEALS CONFIRMS THE DECISION IN THE CASES AGAINST HUGH GARDNER AND THE LATE OLIVER CHARLICK—JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—The following is an abstract of the opinion in the case of Hugh Gardner and Oliver Charlick, plaintiffs in error, vs. The People of the State of New-York, defendants in error, Chief Justice Church delivering the opinion:

The question naturally arising is whether the statute was violated in not giving notice to Inspector Sheridan before removing him. The statute laws of 1872, chapter 675, section 13, provide that an inspector shall hold office for one year, unless sooner removed for want of the requisite qualifications, or for cause, in either of which cases such removal, unless made while the inspector is actually on duty on a day of registration, revision of registration, or election, and for improper conduct as an election officer, shall only be made after notice in writing to the officer sought to be removed, which notice shall set forth clearly and distinctly the reasons for his removal. Sheridan was removed without notice, and not on a day of registration, revision of registration, or election; but it is claimed that he was removed for improper conduct as an election officer, and that no notice was necessary. The statute required notice to be given as a rule. The exception relates to a particular time and a particular cause. Both must exist to justify removal without notice. The time must be on a day of registration, revision of registration, or election, and the cause must be improper conduct as an election officer, and, in addition, the incumbent must be on duty. Unless all of these facts exist, notice is indispensable to a removal. The construction contended for would authorize a removal on the specified day for any cause, and on any other day for improper conduct as an election officer without notice. This would make the exception broader than the rule. The Chief Judge argues this and other points raised at much length. He also holds that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and of General Sessions have jurisdiction in the case, according to section 5, chapter 337, Laws of 1855. Judgment affirmed. All concur except Judge Grover, absent at decision, and Judges Folger and Rapallo, absent at argument.

THE FERGUSON DIVORCE CASE.

The particulars of the alleged kidnapping by Mrs. Henry C. Ferguson of her child Mabel were published in yesterday's TIMES. Pending the decision in the proceedings for divorce instituted by Mr. Ferguson, Judge Lawrence recently issued an order awarding the custody of the child to the husband, with the provision that the mother would be permitted to see her child regularly. On Monday morning the child was stolen from her father's house, and found with the mother in Tremont. Yesterday morning, Mrs. Ferguson was taken before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of abducting the child. Col. Spencer appeared on behalf of Mrs. Ferguson, and contended that a woman could not possibly be held for kidnapping her own child, and, furthermore, that there was no proof whatever that she had kidnapped the child.

Mr. Stiner, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Ferguson, produced Judge Lawrence's order giving the custody of the little girl to the husband. He also charged that Mrs. Ferguson had been guilty of contempt of court, in carrying away the child contrary to the Judge's order.

Mrs. Ferguson has denied that she had anything to do with the abduction of her child, and is alleged to have stated that it was the work of Mr. Rowe, for whom she deserted her husband some time ago. Judge Bixby discharged Mrs. Ferguson, and caused the child Mabel to be delivered over to her father, he being the rightful custodian.

On application on behalf of Mr. Ferguson, yesterday, Judge Brady, sitting in Oyer and Terminer, granted a writ of habeas corpus, to compel the delivery of the child Mabel, it being then unknown what disposition had been made of the case by Justice Bixby. During the day, and after the granting of the writ of habeas corpus, Judge Lawrence made an order directing that Mr. Ferguson have exclusive custody of his child, without permission of her mother to see her, and that the motion of the mother for alimony and counsel fee be denied.

THE LARCENY FROM THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up George Van Velser and Isaac Baxter, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny. On the 3d of May, 1874, Van Velser, who was a clerk in the employ of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, left the City, taking with him $32,000 in greenbacks, the property of the company. Baxter, a companion, accompanied Van Velser in his flight, and both went on an extended tour through the Western and Southern States, spending the money between them, and suffering many hardships after the results of their dishonesty had all been spent. Finally the railroad company received information of the whereabouts of the fugitives, and had them brought on from Colorado to this City, where they admitted their guilt. Recorder Hackett administered the prisoners a severe rebuke, and sentenced them to four years each in State Prison at hard labor.

PICKPOCKETS SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday three youths, named James McGuire, John Smith, and Michael Fay, who stole a gold watch worth $170 from Patrick McNally, of No. 15 Rector street, while the latter slept in City Hall Park, were called up by District Attorney Nolan, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by the Recorder to two years and six months in State Prison. James Bradley, who on the 9th inst. snatched a pocketbook containing fifty cents from Louisa Schwer, of Hudson City, N. J., also pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. George Roberts, charged with stealing ten cents from Christopher Gibbons, of No. 330 West Sixteenth street, on the 8th inst., also pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. William Kenny, also indicted for pocket-picking, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Nassau Bank vs. Allen.—Undertaking don't comply with the rule. See rule 34, amended rules.

Foster vs. Lent.—There is no excuse for bringing this action without stating name of plaintiff. It is irregular to me by his initials.

Orders Granted.—Hudson vs. Haynes; Ayres vs. Barnard; Steiner vs. Bouton; Church vs. Salisbury; Holdave vs. Caldwell; Weil vs. Brecker.

Motions Granted.—Kip vs. Churchill et al.; in the matter of Nelson; Ayres vs. Barnard; Chittenden vs. Quimby, Jr.; Russell vs. Russell; Morris vs. Coles; Smith vs. Reynolds; Ihlsing vs. Randall; Lehmaier vs. Regensburger; Jones vs. R. M. & P. R. R. Co.; Ninth Ward Bank vs. Faxon; Emerson vs. Amory.

Tappen vs. Lawrence.—Reference ordered.

Humphreys vs. Hunt.—Motion granted with allowance of three per cent.

Donovan vs. Lumey.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Leavitt vs. Heilbrunn.—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Eisner vs. Hamil.—I think this motion should be denied. The delay has been too great to justify an investigation of the motives and grounds of the settlement. The attorney should have proceeded promptly if he had any claim to enforce his costs against plaintiff. Motion denied with $10 costs.

Hanover National Bank vs. Griggs et al.—Motions granted, but without stay, unless defendants stipulate to refer to William H. Leonard, in which case stay of trial for twenty days.

Schelly vs. Diehl.—This application is altogether too piscatorial. The petition does not comply with the rules, and the plaintiff has no right to fish for evidence upon his mere general suspicions. Motion denied.

Mullany vs. Freeman.—Affidavit required by the new rule should be added.

Christian Union Publication Company vs. King.—Motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to defendant, on paying such costs, to answer in ten days on stipulating that issue be referred for trial, if plaintiff so elects.

Amis vs. Amis et al.—I do not think that judgment should be ordered on answers as frivolous in partition cases; a motion to strike out an answer as not presenting a natural issue might be entertained. But in this case the complainant alleges that Mrs. Amis' right of dower is subject to certain mortgages. Her answer denies the execution of such mortgages by her. This part of it is not frivolous. Motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the arbitration of Daniel Altengen and Charles Stiefel.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

The Mayor, &c. vs. Hart.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Findings signed.—Kircheis, &c., vs. Schloss et al.; Conner, &c., vs. The Gladden's Run Coal and Iron Company et al.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Coswell et al. vs. Davis.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Consolidated Fruit Jar Company vs. Standard Union Manufacturing Company.—It seems to me that, upon the papers now before me, I would not be warranted in continuing the injunction. The application is therefore denied without costs.

Cummings vs. McKenzie.—Motion granted.

Voorhis vs. Murphy.—Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—The following decisions were handed down to-day:

Judgment Affirmed.—Gardner vs. The People.

Order Affirmed, with Costs.—Chase vs. Vanderbilt; in the matter of the petition of Ingraham.

Bensel vs. Gray.—Ordered that appellants have leave to take a dismissal of appeal and to have a new trial, under the order of the General Term, upon paying costs in this court.

Gray vs. Bensel.—Ordered that appellants have leave to take a dismissal of appeal, and to have a new trial under order of General Term, but without costs to either party in this court as against the other.

Morgan vs. Skiddy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs as to Travers, Jerome, and Skiddy, and as to McVickar, Gaylord, and Askmore, judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Appeal Dismissed, with Costs.—Ehl vs. The Trustees of Canajoharie.

Judgment Affirmed, with Costs.—McCollom vs. Seward, McGriffin vs. Baird, Thompson vs. Stevens, Halsey vs. Stevens, Torchan vs. The City of Brooklyn.

Hunt vs. Chapman.—Judgment modified by deducting one-half of the extra allowance, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

Quackenboss vs. Sayre.—Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, on stipulation, with costs.

COURT NOTES.

The trial of ex-Policeman McLaughlin for murder, already noticed in THE TIMES, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and it is unfinished.

The hearing in the will case of Alfred Barmore, the deceased ice-man, was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings, and adjourned to next September.

During a late raid on illicit whisky six barrels were seized at No. 25 Ludlow street, two at No. 133 Mott street, one at No. 38 Delancey street, and one at No. 11 Bowery. All this whisky was condemned yesterday by default, in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford presiding, no claimants appearing for the property.

John M. Davies & Co. imported what they claimed to be silk neck-ties, which are subject to a duty of thirty-five per cent., but which were classified at the Custom-house as silk scarfs, subject to a duty of sixty per cent. The difference between the rates of duty was paid by the firm under protest, and they brought suit against the Collector to recover this amount. Yesterday Judge Wallace gave a decision holding that the protest was insufficient, as it did not set forth the specific grounds of objection to the Collector's action. Judgment was entered for the defendant.

Some months ago Thomas Radcliffe, a respectable looking man, induced Thomas Groome and Patrick Farrell to go before Commissioner Shields and while offering themselves as sureties for William H. McKinley, an alleged fraudulent bankrupt, to falsely swear that they owned property which did not belong to them. Groome and Farrell are now undergoing imprisonment for their crime, and yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, Radcliffe, who had been indicted on a charge of subornation of perjury, was permitted to plead guilty to counts in the indictment charging him with conspiring to procure fraudulent sureties. He was remanded for sentence.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Robert T. Boyle, of No. 67 Centre street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of stabbing Fanny Kabbe in the face with a knife, at No. 54 Bleecker street.

Edward Harrigan was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of picking the pocket of Bernard J. Dolan of $2, in the City Hall Park.

A lad named Robert Wilson, jointly indicted with three others for burglariously entering the junk store of Francis Kelly, at No. 526 West Forty-fifth street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $15, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

At an early hour yesterday morning William Cahill was caught by Officer Stuart in the unoccupied house No. 142 West Twenty-second street, in the act of helping himself to a number of brass fittings and lead pipes. The officer arrested him, and yesterday Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, committed him in $1,000 bail to answer.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, Justice Duffy required Charles Aud and Louis Meyer to give $2,000 bail each to answer the charge preferred against them by Mr. Anthony Comstock of dealing in improper articles. Aud's partner, named Frost, will also be required to give bail in the same amount to meet the same charge.

On May 31, Joseph Dempfield stole a carriage valued at $250, the property of Henry Baker, of No. 7 Clinton place, and sold it to Charles Stumpf, of No. 344 West Forty-fifth street. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of guilty, and Dempfield was sentenced by the Recorder to three years in State Prison.

District Attorney Nolan, in General Sessions yesterday, accepted a plea of attempted burglary from George Glum, charged with breaking into the apartments of Moses Sanger, at No. 401 Canal street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $34. The Recorder sentenced Glum to two years and six months in State Prison.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Justice Kasmire held for examination, Daniel Warner, of No. 241 East Twenty-eighth street, on the charge of twice stabbing Joseph Phalen, of No. 519 Second avenue, on Monday night. Phalen is now in Bellevue Hospital, but his injuries are not considered fatal.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Lazarus Simon, of No. 67 Eldridge street, was peddling wares through Hester street, and, when near Forsyth street, he was suddenly set upon by George Cloverdance, who seized him by the throat and robbed him of $2. Detective Sullivan, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Cloverdance, and also recovered the stolen pocket-book, and, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Morgan held the thief for trial in $1,500 bail.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, before Justice Kasmire, Frank Werling, of Seventy-sixth street, near First avenue, was held for examination on a charge of perjury preferred by Charles C. Wehrum, of No. 325 East Twentieth street. The complainant alleged that the accused offered himself as surety for a man whom he had arrested on a civil suit about a year ago, and that he perjured himself in falsely swearing that he was the owner of certain real estate. Werling claims to be innocent.

John Anderson and William Bartlett, alleged fugitives from Philadelphia, were held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania for their extradition to Philadelphia, to answer charges against them there of having, on the 1st inst., presented a forged check for $1,200, purporting to be signed by James McFillin, Jr., at the City National Bank of Philadelphia. Bartlett is said to be an old offender, who has just served a term of ten years' imprisonment. Another charge of having raised a check from $32 to $3,200 is also pending against the accused in Philadelphia.

At the Washington place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Bixby, Miss Fannie V. Milbank, of No. 228 West Thirteenth street, charged her brother, William Milbank, with stealing from her three diamond rings and a gold watch and chain, valued in all at $1,200. Officer O'Neill, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested Milbank, and also succeeded in arresting Henry Michael, of Avenue A, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on a charge of purchasing the property knowing it to have been stolen. Michael Leary, of No. 7 Rector street, and P. H. McCarten, of No. 21 Wall street, are witnesses against the alleged receiver. Milbank confessed his guilt, and was remanded until to-day. Michael was committed for further examination.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—In the Court of Appeals, June 22, 1875:

MOTIONS.

Wentzler vs. Aldrich.—Motion to dismiss appeal. N. C. Moak for the motion. The court took the papers.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 231.—*In the matter of the petition of John D. Voorhis to vacate an assessment, &c.*—Argued by J. S. Lawrence for appellant, and by William Barnes for respondent.

No. 259.—*In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks.*—Argued by James L. Carter, of counsel for appellant, and by James A. Deering for respondent.

No. 260.—*In the matter of the petition of Patrick F. Conway to vacate an assessment.*—Argued by James A. Deering, of counsel for appellant, and William Barnes for respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

Nos. 78 and 79.—*Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Campbell.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 83.—*Eleanor J. Westervelt, appellant, vs. John T. Ackley, respondent.*—Submitted.

No. 86.—*William S. Arnold et al., respondents, vs. Emerson C. Angell, appellant.*—Argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and Osborn E. Bright for respondent.

No. 87.—*Edward H. Van Ingen, respondent, vs. Nathaniel Whitman, impleaded, &c., appellant.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by Rufus B. Corning for respondent.

No. 91.—*Henry C. Odell, respondent, vs. Charles W. Durant, appellant.*—Submitted.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
20—Haden vs. Buddensick	176—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
51—Industrial Exhibition Co. vs. Morgenthau.	187—Clark, Receiver, vs. Cronkright.
52—Wessa vs. Fischer, &c.	188—Anthony vs. Day.
57—Fischer vs. Wessa, &c.	189—Raya vs. Lasak.
58—Bidlack, Receiver, vs. Fleming, &c.	194—Williams vs. O'Neill, &c.
68—Weetjen vs. St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.	210—Cook, &c., vs. Harrison, &c.
97—Boies vs. N. J. M. R. Co.	211—Melcher, Ex'r, vs. Fisk, Executrix.
98—Niven vs. Niven.	221—Flandrow vs. Fargo.
99—Fellows vs. The Mayor, &c.	222—Willard vs. Fargo.
159—Gregg vs. Boyd, &c.	229—Schwartz vs. Myers.
162—Humphreys vs. Hurtt	230—Freligh vs. Kramer.
169—Lee, &c., vs. Hastie.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Demurrers.	541—Gedney vs. Fennel.
21—Vose vs. Coudrey et al.	478—Powers vs. Smith et al.
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore.	424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	417—Sturgis, &c. vs. Drew et al.
472—Bentz vs. Thurber et al.	471—Hotchkiss vs. Burbank et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merril.	507—Taylor et al. vs. Luckow, &c.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. Ins Co.	537—Mutual L. Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.
338—Pond's Ex. Co'y. vs. Humphrey's S. H. Med. Co.	156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.	403—Malcolm vs. Evans, &c.
486—Shea vs. Shea.	93—Beamish, &c. vs. Rushton et al.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.	121—Knight, &c. vs. Ott et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.	266—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
431—Feldman vs. Leuclow.	328—McGovern vs. Daly et al.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.	490—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
271—Martin vs. Walker.	545—Beckhardt, &c. vs. Chase et al.
491—Muller vs. Weidmann et al.	546—Nott vs. Carrol.
464—Lyon vs. Corneau et al.	
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.	
348—Enke vs. Job.	
149—Link, &c. vs. Link.	
362—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. Col. of Vet. Surg'ns.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.	2994—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.	3028—Same vs. Same.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.	3053—Same vs. Same.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien	3154—Fontana vs. The Mayor, &c.
1128—Viele, by guardian, vs. Darling et al.	882—Continental Nat. Bank vs. Adams et al
846—Viele vs. Darling.	2228—Bryan vs. Comstock.
794—Clemisher vs. Schuyler.	768½—Tyng vs. Sewell.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.	630½—Hallgarten vs. Bepert et al.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.	1562—Pollon vs. Smith et al.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.	1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.	1328—Phelan, Ex'r, &c., vs. Cottender.
2802—Levy vs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.	2338—Kellum, Ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.	1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
	1952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
	1454—Hager vs. Williamson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.	689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	1359—Poillon, Sur., vs. Volkering et al.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.	2788—The People, &c., ex rel. Lloyd vs. Conklin.
988—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Namee, Impl'd.	1822—Cramer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.	3115—The People, &c., ex rel Banta, &c., vs. Kent.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.	3116—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta, &c., vs. Kneissel.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.	1393—Kierstead vs. Hemings.
1133—Ahsbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
3039—Frennel et al. vs. Imp. and T. Nat. Bk.	1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.	963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
79½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.	2429—Metropolitan G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1247—*Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.	1775—Mer. and Man. Bk. vs. Wheeler.
1151—Durfo, Sur., vs. Jordan, Impl'd, &c.	1777—Same vs. Same.
3185—Du Pasquier, &c., vs. Squire.	2819—Kelly vs. Boarey.
	2981—Taylor, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on. No. 2—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1889—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.	1261—Jones vs. Rutter.
881—Lewis et al. vs. Manhattan Gas Co.	1275—Beck vs. Lawrence.
1109—Jannsch vs. Küffner.	1281—Firth et al. vs. N. Y. Tap and Die Co.
1173—Champer et al. vs. Simonet.	957—Powers vs. R. C. Engine Co.
1185—Cavanagh vs. Avenue C R. R. Co.	1237—White vs. Baxter.
1247—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.	995—Smith et al. vs. Michaels.
1239—Copeland vs. Howland.	1021—Balkwill vs. Dickel et al.
	1597—Ripley, Adm'r, vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	404—Hemberg vs. Ismay.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.	428—Finnin vs. Mallory.
1194—Hennessy vs. Brennan.	1884—Kelly vs. West et al.
468—Condon vs. Martin, Ex'x, &c.	660—Sanchez et al. vs. American S. Co.
1890—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c.	1164—Strong et al. vs. Munzesheimer et al.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.	762—Moore et al. vs. Belloni, Jr.
668—Bradley vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.	1200—Deen vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
	1204—Moses, Jr., vs. Fox et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1498—Dufrew vs. McDonald.	1698—Smith vs. German Ex. Bank.
1471—Petonlski vs. Levy.	2690—Remsen et al. vs. Sauer.
1172—Smingtinger vs. De Peyster.	2067—Newman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1447—Trudecker vs. Underhill.	2124—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.
487—Kieffer vs. Schedd.	2317—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.	2311—Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c.
1436—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co., Ohio.	1472—Lavin vs. Kehoe et al.
2457—Nelass vs. Bunges, Administratrix.	2607—Mechs' and Trad. Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
775—Taylor vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. C.	1902—Carmody vs. The Mayor, &c.
1458—Eisner vs. Morgan.	2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
2388—Bagan vs. Walsh.	1506—Morgan vs. Cen. P., N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
1080—Crowell et al. vs. Jackson.	1478—Friede vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1468—Draper vs. Rinaldo.	2320½—Berrygan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1442—Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1474—Furst, by Guardian vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.	2562—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.
360—Norton vs. Redington.	
1470—Pell vs. Conover.	
1492—Tracy et al. vs. Vandewater.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2931—Hendrix vs. Ackerman et al.	3026—Kayser et al. vs. Genesseur U. V. et al.
4146—Doeuch et al. vs. Frost.	3028—Medicus vs. Ætna Ins. Co., of Hartford.
3100—Weiembach vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.	3034—Condes vs. Eisas.
3096—Hirsch vs. Ehrlich.	4027—Schmitt et al. vs Overnesser.
2002—Martin vs. American Lit. Bureau.	3110—Ehrlich vs. Schwartz.
2360—Myers vs. Johnson.	3111—Morgan vs. Knowland et al.
2755—Wehrman vs. Birnbaum.	3112—Serviss vs. Sensenderfer.
2777—Barrett vs. Dunlap.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2500—DeForest et al. vs. Tutt.	2537—Koop vs. Holland.
4008—Jessuen vs. Bernstein.	2487—Clarkson et al. vs. Kitsell.
4401—Desmond vs. Otis.	2488—Sprosen et al. vs Kitsell.
2413—Brown et al. vs. Eno.	407—Curtis et al. vs. Atkins.
2469—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.	2453—Irving vs. Walters.
786—Degitz vs. Holland.	2471—Ellsy vs. Conner.
1290—Udall vs. Schanck.	4003—Haase vs. Himmer.
4344—Stevenson vs. McEntyre.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1816—Huss vs. Carl.	2620—Brainerd vs. Cunningham.
4040—Trowbridge vs. Stover.	2861—Rogers et al. vs. Delaney.
4482—Steichelman vs. Geghegan et al.	3014—Witmark vs. Siebert.
4409—Nat. W. L. & Z. Co. vs. Baylis.	2932—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c.
4174—Tucker vs. McCormick.	3103—Conover et al. vs. Ward et al.
3892—London vs. Haviland, imp'd, &c.	3900—Grosse vs. Lissner.
3623—Moore vs. Cooley, impleaded, &c.	3947—Leslie vs. Whelan.
	4392—Legrain vs. Oatley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4033—Rollac vs. O'Neill.	63—Lynch vs. Tobias.
2652—Bradley vs. O'Connor.	2585—Hubbard vs. Seavey
2653—Bradley vs. Ahearn.	2584—Van Wyck vs. Kern
2985—Carpenter vs. Stoltz.	2484—Feucht vs. Baum.
4497—Burnet vs. Mullins, impleaded, &c.	2756—Feucht vs. Guggenheim.
2014—Wier vs. Olsioski.	2779—Wight vs. Arledte et al.
2922—Creery vs. Apt.	2660—Cook vs. Angell.
2926—Brookman vs. Erie Railway Company.	2810—Lass vs. Henckendorff.
3036—Juch vs. Rodiger.	2015—Smith et al. vs. Sibree et al.
3040—Smith vs. Byrnes.	2957—Florio vs. Gavin.
3045—Hall vs. Mead.	2912—Blum vs. Rothschild
2855—Van Beuren et al. vs. Deering.	2915—Stover Mach. Co. vs Phillips.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Richard Burke, robbery.	Mary Sheppard, grand larceny.
Henry Fenwick, robbery.	Charles M. Rossner, grand larceny.
Henry Obermeyer, robbery.	Arthur Hartman, grand larceny.
James Wilson, burglary.	John Kelly, William Monahan, George Hopkins, and Charles Christman, grand larceny.
Lewis Miller, burglary.	Mary Johnson, grand larceny.
George Hensel, forgery.	Bridget Holland, grand larceny.
Patrick Spelman, felonious assault and battery.	James Donovan, assault and battery.
Charles Smith, felonious assault and battery.	Ferdinand Goebel, assault and battery.
Nicholas Casalia, felonious assault and battery.	Patrick Vaughn, grand larceny.
James Hogan, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Bogle, petit larceny.
James Kiernan, felonious assault and battery.	Maria Lynch, petit larceny.
Samuel Decker, felonious assault and battery.	William Peckenham, petit larceny.
John Shay, mayhem.	Thomas Rogers, concealed weapons.
John Donnelly and James Donnelly, burglary.	
John McCabe, grand larceny.	
Thomas Hoy, grand larceny.	
Thomas Wilson, grand larceny.	
Joseph Ford, grand larceny.	
William Conigan, grand larceny.	

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, June 23: Nos. 54, 88, 89, 58, 84, 59, 92, 93

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 Alb.& Sus.1st..111¾	1600 Union Pacific.... 74
50 American Ex........ 59	100 do......s3. 73¾
500 Western Union... 73¾	100 do......... 73⅝
1500 do......... 73⅞	1800 do......s3. 73⅞
400 do......... 74	600 do......... 73⅝
800 do......... 74⅛	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
100 do......b3. 74¼	200 Rock Island.....103
900 do......... 74⅛	1800 North-western.. 37⅞
1300 do......... 74	700 do......... 37¾
1200 do......... 74⅛	200 do......s3. 37⅝
1500 do......... 74	100 North-western Pf. 50⅛
100 do......s3. 73⅞	200 Panama.......... 135
300 do......... 73⅞	1600 Erie Railway.... 14⅛
1000 do......... 73¾	900 do......... 14⅝
700 do......... 73⅝	700 do......... 14½
500 Pacific Mail...... 38	200 do......... 14⅜
500 do......... 39	1100 do......... 14¼
600 do......... 40	1500 do......... 14⅛
2500 do......... 39½	1400 do......s3. 14
2000 do......... 39	500 do......... 13⅞
500 do......... 38⅞	200 do......... 13¾
1200 do......... 38¾	1300 do......... 13⅞
200 do......... 38⅝	100 do......b3. 14
1500 do......... 38½	500 Ohio & Miss.... 23½
1000 do......... 38¾	100 do......... 23⅝
1000 do......... 38⅞	1000 Lake Shore...... 61
1500 do......... 39	300 do......... 61⅛
1000 do......... 38⅞	500 do......... 61¼
2500 do......... 38¾	2000 do......... 61⅜
800 do......... 38⅝	1000 do......... 61½
1000 do......... 38½	4200 do......... 61⅝
900 do......... 38⅜	4500 do......... 61¾
500 do......... 38½	100 do......c. 61¼
800 do......... 38⅝	9000 do......... 61⅛
700 do......... 38¼	6300 do......s3. 61
600 do......... 38¾	700 do......... 60⅞
300 do......... 38½	500 do......... 60¾
300 do......... 38⅝	2200 do......... 60⅞
100 do......... 38⅜	1400 do......... 60¾
200 do......... 38⅞	2500 do......... 60⅞
200 do......... 38½	100 St. Paul...... 32¾
500 do......... 38¾	700 do......... 33
100 do......s3. 38¼	500 do......... 32⅞
100 do......... 38⅛	500 do......... 33
900 do......... 38	100 St. Paul Pref.... 55
500 do......c. 38	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 7⅜
1700 do......... 37⅞	200 Pac. R. of Mo..... 50
200 do......s3. 37¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.. 15
1000 do......... 37⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b c.121	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........12.125⅞
10,000 do......12.120⅞	100,000 U S. 5s,'81,R.118
5,000 do.........120¾	10,000 U. S. 5s,10-40, R.........12.118
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.........12.119	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..122¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67............125¼	6,000 do.........12.122¾
10,000 do......12.125¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.........12.119⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn.6s,O.b.c. 46	1000 Pacific Mail.b.c. 38
5,000 Tenn.6s,N.b.c. 45¼	400 do......... 38⅛
1,000 Ten. 6s,n.s.b.c. 45	100 do......c. 38⅜
1,000 Alb.&Susq.2d.104¾	100 do......... 38
20,000 M. & St. P. C. & M. div......... 84½	200 do......... 37¾
	1100 do......s3. 37⅝
5,000 M.&St.P.1st,C. 74¾	400 do......... 37¾
1,000 Erie 3d M. b. c. 97	700 do......... 37⅞
4,000 do......... 96½	2700 do......... 37¾
2,000 N.Y.C.6s,S.bs.100	800 do......... 37⅝
6,000 Har. 1st, 7s,C.110½	600 do......s3. 37½
10,000 S.P.R.bds.of M. 80	1000 do......... 37⅝
2,000 O.& Miss. Con. 97	3500 do......... 37¾
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d. 74½	900 do......... 37⅞
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 106¼	1000 do......... 37⅝
1,000 Un. Pac.R.1st.105½	1700 do......... 37½
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93⅞	1850 do......... 37⅜
2,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 89¾	2600 do......... 37¼
2,000 D.&H.R.bs.'84.109¾	50 do......... 37
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. 80	100 do......... 37⅛
5,000 L.S.Con.R.1st. 98¾	100 do......... 37¼
100 At.& P. Tel.b.c.s3. 23	1700 do......... 37⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Exp. b.c.......s60. 78	1000 do......c. 37⅛
	4150 do......... 37
100 do......... 79¾	3900 do......... 36⅞
25 do......s3. 80	16 Cleve.& Pitts.Gt. 90¼
50 American Ex.b.c. 59	100 do......... 90¼
1200 W. Un. T.b.c.s3. 73½	20 At.& Pac.Pf.b.c. 14¾
1900 do......... 73⅝	1200 Erie Railw'y.b.c. 14
100 do......b3. 73½	300 do......... 14⅛
300 do......... 73⅜	100 do......... 14¼
50 do......... 73¼	1000 do......... 14⅜
800 do......... 73⅜	1500 do......... 14½
500 do......... 73¼	100 do......... 14⅝
1000 do......s30. 73	2100 do......... 14¼
2300 do......... 73⅛	600 do......... 14¼
1500 do......... 73⅛	1400 do......... 14⅛
100 do......c. 73⅛	1400 do......s3. 14
1700 do......... 73	400 do......... 13⅞
2700 do......... 72⅞	100 do......... 13¾
300 do......b3. 73	100 do......... 13⅞
100 do......s3. 72⅞	100 Erie Pref.b.c. 20
1200 do......b3. 73	200 do......... 20¾
200 do......s4. 73	100 do......... 21
100 do......s5. 73	100 do......... 21⅛
200 do......b3. 73⅛	500 L. S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 60⅜
100 Panama R. R.b.c.134½	200 do......... 60⅞
100 Un. Pac. R. R.b.c. 73⅝	1100 do......... 60⅝
200 Chic. & R. I.b.c.102⅝	100 do......... 60⅞
8 do......... 102⅞	300 do......b3. 61
500 Chic.M.&St.P.b.c. 32¾	200 do......... 60⅞
100 do......b3. 32¾	500 do......... 60¾
10 Tol. W. & W.b.c. 7	2800 do......... 60⅝
200 do......... 7⅜	300 do......... 60¾
200 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 23	4600 do......... 60½
100 do......... 23¼	500 do......... 60⅜
300 do......... 23⅝	200 do......s3. 60⅜
200 do......b30. 23¾	200 Chic.& N. W. b.c. 37⅝
400 do......... 23⅝	200 do......... 37¾
200 do......... 23⅝	900 do......... 37⅝
200 do......... 23½	900 do......... 37⅝
300 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 23⅝	200 do......s3. 37⅞
200 do......... 23⅜	50 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 50⅛
100 Col. C. & Ind.Cen. 3⅜	100 do......... 50¼
5 N. J. Central....110	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.118	100 Erie Railway..b3. 14
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105½	100 do......... 13⅞
100 West. Union...s6. 73	2600 do......... 13⅞
900 do......s3. 73	500 do......... 14
400 do......... 72⅞	500 do......s3. 13⅞
100 do......... 73	200 do......... 13⅞
600 do......... 73	800 Lake Shore...... 60⅞
100 do......... 73	200 do......... 60⅝
500 Pacific Mail...... 36¾	2200 do......... 60⅝
1900 do......... 36⅞	800 do......... 60½
100 do......s3. 36⅞	700 do......... 60⅜
200 do......... 36¾	2300 do......... 60½
2100 do......... 36⅝	800 do......... 60⅜
100 do......... 36⅞	300 do......... 60⅝
200 do......... 37	200 Un. Pacific...... 73⅞
1200 do......... 36⅞	100 do......... 73⅞
100 do......... 36¾	1300 do......... 73⅝
2000 do......... 36⅞	100 North-western.... 37⅞
50 Harlem......x. d.130¾	200 St. Paul......... 32⅝
50 do......... 131	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 23⅞
100 Pac. R. of Mo... 50½	100 do......... 23¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$12,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.120¾	$10,000 U.S. 10-40 R. 118
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.125¼	5,000 U.S.6s,C.,'81.b.c.118⅞
15,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.125	5,000 U.S. Cur. 6s.122⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn.6s,old.b.c. 47	200 Union Pac.....b.c. 73⅜
10,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s...b.c. 72¼	200 do......... 73½
5,000 do......... 72	900 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 37
5,000 Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 2d....b.c.107⅛	800 do......... 36⅞
	400 do......... 37
2,000 Chic. & N. W. Con.G'd b.c. 80¾	1600 do......... 37
	600 do......... 36⅞
2,000 T.,P.,&W.,W.D. 50¼	300 do......s3. 37⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.111½	400 do......... 37¼
100 D.&H.Canal..b.c.120¼	200 do......... 37
186 do......... 119⅞	300 do......... 36⅞
100 Mar. Land & M'g Ass'tP'd.b.c. 7¼	200 do......... 36¾
100 do......... 7½	200 do......... 36⅝
300 do......... 8	300 do......... 36¾
100 do......... 7¾	1600 do......... 36⅝
100 Mar. L. & M. Pf. Ass'tP'd.b.c. 8	3200 do......... 36⅝
	1600 do......s3. 36¾
100 At.&Pac.Tel..b.c. 23	300 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 60⅝
100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 66	100 do......s3. 60⅝
200 W. Un. Tel..b.c. 73¼	800 do......... 60½
600 do......... 73⅛	200 do......... 60⅜
800 do......b3. 73¼	1000 do......... 60⅜
200 do......... 73⅛	500 do......s30. 60
100 do......s30. 73	1500 do......... 60⅜
100 do......b3. 73	700 do......s3. 60¼
1000 do......s3. 73	3100 do......... 60⅛
500 do......... 73	10 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 50
1200 do......s3. 72⅞	50 Chic., B. & Q.b.c.113
1600 do......... 72¾	200 Chic. & R. I..b.c.102½
1000 do......... 72⅞	30 do......... 102¼
1000 do......... 72⅝	300 do......... 102⅜
10 U. S. Ex....b.c. 46	100 do......... 102½
50 American Ex.b.c. 57¼	400 do......... 102⅝
100 Wells-Fargo..b.c. 79½	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 32⅝
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 13½	200 do......... 32½
200 do......... 13¾	500 Del., L. & W.b.c.119⅞
200 do......... 13⅞	200 do......... 119⅞
200 do......s3. 13¾	200 do......... 119⅞
300 do......... 13⅝	200 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 23¼
100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 37½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 72	20 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
1,000 Ga. 7s, new....100½	200 North-western.... 37¼
1,000 C. Pac. G'd bds.106¼	40 N. J. Central......110
300 Mar L. & M. Ass. Paid......... 7¾	30 do......... 110½
	100 Pacific Mail...... 36⅞
200 do......... 8	200 do......... 36⅝
300 Mar. L. & M. Pref. Ass'n't Paid. 8	900 do......s3. 36¾
	300 do......... 36⅝
100 Quicksilver...... 16½	300 do......... 36⅜
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 23	100 do......... 36⅝
100 Union Pacific.... 73⅛	100 do......b3. 36⅝
200 do......... 73¼	700 do......... 36½
300 West. Union...s4. 74⅛	100 do......... 36⅝
500 do......... 73	1700 do......... 36½
200 do......s3. 72¾	600 do......... 36¾
100 do......s5. 72¾	500 do......... 36⅞
100 do......... 72⅞	700 do......b3. 36⅞
400 do......... 72⅞	700 do......... 37
200 do......... 72¾	600 do......... 36⅞
300 do......... 72⅝	500 do......... 36¾
400 do......... 72¾	700 do......... 36⅞
100 do......b10. 72¾	100 St. Paul......... 32⅝
200 do......... 72¾	500 Lake Shore...... 60⅛
200 Erie Railway..s3. 13⅝	2000 do......... 60⅛
500 do......s15. 13⅝	2000 do......... 60⅜
1000 do......... 13½	700 do......s3. 60⅜
1300 do......... 13½	1800 do......... 60½
200 do......s3. 13⅝	200 Ohio & Miss... 23⅛
400 do......... 13⅝	10 Han. & St. Jo.... 23⅛
800 do......b3. 13⅝	

TUESDAY, June 22—P. M.

A very buoyant feeling pervaded the Stock Exchange at the opening of business to-day, and a further improvement in values was noted. The excitement in Pacific Mail was renewed on a larger scale, and the price advanced to 40, against 37½ at the close yesterday and 33¼ on Saturday. This sharp improvement held out handsome profits, and liberal realizations were made, which eventuated in a reaction to 36¼; but this fall caused new buyers to appear and the price rallied to 37, the stock closing firm at 36⅞. The transactions in Pacific Mail were larger than in any other stock, reaching over 85,000 shares, and were attended with great animation and excitement. Lake Shore followed in point of activity, 74,000 shares having changed hands and the price of the stock advancing to 61½, with the last sales at 60½. Western Union rose to 74¼, closing at 72¾@72⅞, after selling down to 72½. Erie fluctuated frequently, in sympathy with the changes at London. The price opened at 14½ and closed at 13⅝. A late dispatch from London states that a meeting of Erie bondholders has been called for July 5, "for the purpose of adopting practical measures," at which bonds of the company will be represented to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling. The remainder of the list was comparatively quiet, opening firm, however, at an advance of ¼ to ⅝ per cent., but subsequently losing the improvement. Investment shares were strong, especially for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which advanced to 119⅞.

The money market worked with more than its usual ease, and the rate for call loans dropped from 2½ to 1 ₱ cent., with increased offerings as the day advanced. Discounts are as last quoted.

The foreign advices are unfavorable, Consols being strong at an advance to 93⅜@93½, and the Bank of England making a gain of £118,000 sterling on balance. The scare consequent upon the recent failures at London appears to be over, and Consols have more than recovered from the depression resulting from those troubles. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was quoted at 3 to 3½ ₱ cent. United States bonds closed firm at 106½@106¾ for old 1865s, 106⅜@106⅝ for 1867s, 104¼@104⅜ for 10-40s, and 103⅛@103½ for new 5s. Erie advanced from 12 to 13, but afterward reacted. Gold declined from 117½ to 117¼, closing at the lower quotation. The market was depressed by sales induced by the advance in British Consols and the prospects of a light specie shipment to-morrow. On gold loans, 2 ₱ cent. was paid for borrowing, and then 2@3 ₱ cent. to have balances carried; but, at the close, the rate returned to 2 ₱ cent. for use. Loans were also made free of interest. The sterling exchange market was weak, and at the close the rates for actual business were $4 86½@$4 86¾ for 60-day bills, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand. The nominal asking rates of the bankers remain at $4 87½ and $4 90½.

Government bonds were firm in tone and a good demand prevailed for nearly all descriptions. The transactions, although larger than usual, were restricted by limited offerings. In the case of registered 10-40s sales of $120,000 were reported at 118; 1867s sold at 125¼, 1868s at 125, and new 5s at 118⅞. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm, the principal changes having been in Toledo and Wabash firsts and Erie third, which were, respectively, 1 and ½ ₱ cent. lower. Union Pacific firsts sold at 105½, sinking funds at 93⅞, and Central Pacific firsts at 106¼. State bonds were weak for District of Columbia 3-65s, which declined to 72, and Tennessees, which dropped 3@3½ ₱ cent., olds selling down to 46, new to 45¼, and new series to 45. Old recovered to 46 at the close.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port for the week ending to-day are $5,697,019, against $6,429,678 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,728,915 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1, this year, amount to $116,533,343, against $137,781,033 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $134,640,920 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

Gold receipts	$376,935 69
Gold payments	549,411 64
Gold balance	46,453,919 48
Currency receipts	601,419 67
Currency payments	566,846 06
Currency balance	51,727,233 98
Customs	346,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 22.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118⅞
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	118⅜	118⅜
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	125¼	125¼
American gold	117¼	117¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	102⅛	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅛	102½
Pacific Mail	37½	36⅞
St. Paul Common	32½	32⅜
St. Paul Preferred	55	55
Western Union	73⅞	72¾
Union Pacific	73⅞	73⅛
Lake Shore	60⅝	60⅛
Wabash and Toledo	7⅛	7⅜
North-western Common	37½	37¼
North-western Preferred	49¾	49¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	119	119⅞
New-Jersey Central	110	110
Panama	135	134½
Erie	14	13⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	23	23⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	3½	3¾
Harlem	*130¾	*130¾

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102⅛	120
Harlem	130¾	130¾	200
Erie	14⅛	13⅝	28,700
Erie Preferred	21½	20	500
Lake Shore	61½	60⅛	74,000
Wabash	7⅜	7⅜	300
North-western	37⅞	37¼	5,500
North-western Preferred	50⅛	49¾	250
Rock Island	103	102½	1,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33	32⅜	3,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	55	55	100
Pittsburg	90⅜	90⅜	116
Del., Lackawanna & West.	119⅞	119½	1,200
Del. and Hudson Canal	120½	120¼	168
Michigan Central	66	66	100
Union Pacific	74	73⅛	7,800
C., C. & Indiana Central	3¾	3⅜	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅞	23	1,600
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	15	15	120
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	23⅛	1,900
Missouri Pacific	50¼	50	300
Panama	135	134½	300
Western Union	74¼	72½	44,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23	23	600
Pacific Mail	40	36¼	85,200
Quicksilver	16½	16¼	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	79¾	79½	225
Amer. Merchants' Union Ex.	59	59	100
Mariposa (assess. paid)	8	7½	1,200
Total sales			258,799

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	122⅜	122¾	5-20s, '65, n. c.	124	124¼
6s, '81, reg.	120¾	121	5-20s, '67, r.	121¼	121½
6s, '81, coup.	126¼	126½	5-20s, '67, c.	125⅛	125¼
5-20s, '62, r.	118	....	5-20s, '68, r.	121¼	121½
5-20s, '62, c.	118	118½	5-20s, '68, c.	125	125⅛
5-20s, '64, r.	118⅞	119⅛	10-40s, r.	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s, '64, c.	119	119¼	10-40s, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, '65, r.	121	121¼	5s, '81, r.	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s, '65, c.	122¼	122⅝	5s, '81, c.	118¾	119
5-20s, '65, n. r.	120½	121			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $10,000 for interest and $426,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$42,601,000
Gold balances	1,758,096
Currency balances	2,069,943

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,842,079
Currency balances	3,551,784
Gold exchanges	2,948,056
Gold balances	551,436

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 33	N. Car. 6s, old, J. &J. 20
Alabama 5s, '86...... 33	N. Car. 6s. Ap. & Oct. 20
Alabama 8s, '86...... 35	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J. 51
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 28	N. C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O. 51
California 7s.........117	N. C. Fund. Act. '68. 10
Connecticut 6s.......108	N. C. n. bds., J. & J. 10
Georgia 6s........... 89	N. C. n. bds., A. & O. 10
Georgia 7s, new bds. 99	N. C. Sp. T., Class 1. 3
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 95	N. C. Sp. T., Class 2. 3
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 95	N. C. Sp. T., Class 3. 3¼
Illinois coupon 6s,'77.102½	Ohio 6s, '81.........103
Illinois coupon 6s,'79.102½	Ohio 6s, '86.........105
Illinois 6s, War loan.102½	Rhode Island 6s.....107
Kentucky 6s.........104	South Carolina 6s.... 34½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 36	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & J. 34½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 25	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & O.. 34
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75. 36	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 33½
Mo. 6s, due '75......103	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 33½
Mo. 6s, due '79......103	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 33½
Mo. F. bds. due '94-5.102½	S. Car. 7s, '88....... 36
L.bds. due '81 to '91 in.103	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 4
Mo. As. or Un.due'92.102½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 46
H. & St. Jo. due '75.103¾	Tenn 6s, n. bds...... 41
H. & St. Jo. due '76.102¾	Tenn. 6s, new ser.... 41
H. & St. Jo. due '87.102½	Texas 10s, '76.......101
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.105¼	Virginia 6s, old..... 37½
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n.108⅞	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.. 37½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan '75.115	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67.. 37½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan '77.116	Va. 6s, Consol bds... 64¼
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan '78.117	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 58¼
N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87.118	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.. 47½
N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '91.121	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8¾
N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '75.115	Dis. Col. 3.65s, 1924. 72½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....111½	C., P. & A. new bs..103
Alb. & Susq. 2d......104¾	Det., M. & Tol. bds..102¼
Bos., H. & Erie 1st... 25½	Buff. & Erie new bds.102
B., H. & Erie guar... 25	Buff. & S. Line 7s....102
B.,C.R.&M. 1st 7s, g. 30	L. Shore Div. bds....100¼
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st.... 37	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st... 98
Chicago & Alton 1st.113	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902..102½
Chicago & Alton Inc.101	M. C. 1st 8s,1882,S.F.110
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.116½	N. J. South. 1st 7s... 28⅛
C., R. I. & Pacific...110	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101
C. of N. J. 1st new...112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883...101½
C. of N. J. 1st con....106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887...100½
C. of N. J. con. conv.107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 99¼
A. Dock & Imp. bds.103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.. 99¾
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D..110	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.118¼
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D. 90	H. R. 7s, 2d S.F., 1885.108
M.&St.P.1st 7s $ G.R.D. 84½	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.110⅜
M.&St.P.1st La.C.D.. 91	North Missouri 1st.. 91⅛
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D. 80	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 98½
M. & St. P. 1st, I.&D. 74	Ohio & Miss. Con... 96½
M. & St. P. 1st, H.&D. 74	Ohio & Miss 2d, Con. 74
M. & St. P. 1st C.&M. 84¾	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.106¼
M. & St. P. 1st con... 74¼	C. P., San Joaq. B'ch. 93
M. & St. Paul 2d.... 80	C. P., C. & Ore. 1st.. 94¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F....104	Western Pacific bds. 98¼
Chi. & N. W. Con.bs. 94¼	Union Pacific 1st....105⅜
Chi. & N. W. Ext.bs. 90	Un.Pac.Land Grts.7s 98¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st....101	Un. Pac. Sink. Fund. 93¾
Chi.& N.W.C.G'd bs. 80½	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 94½
Galena & Chi. Ext..107	P.,Ft.W. & Chic.1st.112¾
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 96½	P.,Ft.W. & Chic. 2d.107
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 98	Cleve.& P.Cons.S.F.104
D., L. & W. 7s,Conv.119	Cleve. & P.4th, S. F.100
Morris & Essex 1st..111½	C., C. & Ind. 1st..... 45
Mor. & Ess. Const'n.100	C., C. & Ind. 2d..... 15
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.106½	St.Louis&IronM.1st. 89½
M. & E. 1st Con.G'd.102½	Alt.& Terre H. 1st..105
Erie 1st Extended...102	Alt. & T.H. 2d Pref.. 91
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......100	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 73
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 98	B. & S.Ill. R. 1st 8s. 95
Erie 5th, 7s, '88..... 93	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 50
Long Dock Bonds...100	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 80
Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv. 81¼	T.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 55½
Dub. & S. City 1st..103½	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 35
Ind'ps, B. & W. 1st. 28	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 78½
Mich. So.7 ₱ cent.2d.101	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.. 50
M.So.N.I.S.F.,7 ₱ ct.105½	Quin. & Tol.1st,1890. 50
Clev. & Tol. new bs.103½	Laf.,Bl'n,& Miss.1st. 51
C., P. & A. old bs...104½	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 62

And the following for City bank shares:

America......... 155	Marine.......... 135
Butchers & Drov'rs' 135	Mercantile...... 108
Central National... 101	Merchants'...... 125¼
Chemical.........1600	Merch'ts' Exchange 104
City............ 300	New-York........ 135
Commerce........ 120	North America... 104
Continental..... 104	Park............ 149
First National.. 200	People's........ 140
Fourth National. 101	Phenix.......... 102
Fulton.......... 156	Tradesmen's..... 146
Gold Exchange... 116	Union........... 137½
Import'rs & Trad'rs' 203½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105	..
City 6s, new	107	107⅛
Camden and Amboy	129¼	129⅜
Pennsylvania	50¼	50⅜
Philadelphia and Reading	54⅜	54⅝
Lehigh Valley	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Preferred	42	42⅛
Northern Central	29½	..
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜

The Gold Stock Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Aug 1.

The Fourth National Bank of this City has declared its twenty-third dividend, a semi-annual one of *Four ₱ cent.*, free of all tax, payable July 1.

The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company have declared a semi-annual dividend payable July 1.

The Chatham National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1.

The National Bank of Commerce has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, free of all taxes, payable on and after July 6.

Earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first fifteen days of June, 1875 and 1874:

1875	$483,008 53
1874	364,537 94
Increase in 1875	$118,470 59

Average increase in 1875 over 1874, 32 50-100 ₱ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS WANTED.—Par and interest paid for bonds due at any time from date to Jan. 1, 1877, less one-eighth per cent. commission.
A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 22, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last has been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Cut-meats, pkgs	316
Beans, bbls	518	Lard, tcs	700
Cotton, bales	787	Tallow, pkgs	43
Copper, bbls	50	Stearine, pkgs	100
Dried Fruit, pkgs	7	Butter, pkgs	4,485
Eggs, bbls	2,817	Cheese, pkgs	25,565
Flour, bbls	16,570	Rice, pkgs	35
Meal, bbls	40	Pea-nuts, bags	43
Meal, bags	300	Starch, pkgs	1,433
Wheat, bushels	97,600	Skins, bales	15
Corn, bushels	44,100	Sugar, bbls	293
Oats, bushels	64,900	Sugar, hhds	1,131
Malt, bushels	8,080	Sugar, tcs	22
Hops, bales	5	Sumac, bags	28
Hides, No.	581	Tow, bales	18
Hides, bales	85	Tobacco, hhds	554
Lead, pigs	790	Tobacco, pkgs	523
Leather, sides	35,947	Wool, bales	239
Resin, bbls	110	Whisky, bbls	140
Spirits Turp., bbls	14		

ASHES—Have been very quiet since our last, with Pots quoted somewhat nominal at $6, and Pearls at $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 ℔.

COFFEE—The invoice business has been limited, yet values have been quoted about steady. Sales included 535 bags Rio, by the Northern Star, at 15¾c., gold; and 1,027 bags do., by do., on private terms. Jobbing trade moderate. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 31,194 bags; sales, (to this morning,) 12,179 bags; stock of Rio in first hands here this morning, 48,192 bags; at Baltimore, 8,100 bags; at Savannah, 3,500 bags; and at Galveston, 3,500 bags. Java, in invoices, quoted at 24c.@26c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 16c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 19¼c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand for early delivery, for shipment and spinning purposes, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,056 bales, (of which 254 bales were on last evening,) including 606 bales to shippers and 450 bales to spinners. Subsequently some 2,500 bales were reported as having been purchased for export to the Continent and Baltic ports, at equal to about current rates....Less activity has been noted for forward delivery, opening at a reduction of 3-32c. ₱ ℔., influenced by less favorable advices from Liverpool, though sellers were not urgent in their offerings, and the bidding on the reduced basis was more general than usual of late. Subsequently the market rallied 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔. from the lowest figures of the day, and closed strong, influenced, to some extent, by the later and more important transactions for early delivery, on export account. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,500 bales, (of which 2,600 were on last evening, and 11,900 bales were to-day,) with 2,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 14 31-32c.@15 1-32c.; July, 15c.@15 1-32c.; August, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; September, 15c.@15 1-32c.; October, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; November, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; December, 14⅝c.@14 11-16c.; January, 14¾c.@14 13-16c.; February, 14 31-32c.@15c.; March, 15 5-32c.@15 7-32c.; April, 15 13-32c.@15 15-32c.; May, 15 19-32c.@15 11-16c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 787 bales, of which 253 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 936 bales, against 1,768 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 5,199 bales, against 6,495 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,426,976 bales, against 3,710,755 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 14,316 bales; to the Continent, 4,130 bales. Stock in New-York, 123,580 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 233,611 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

FISH—A moderately active call has been noted for the leading kinds, which have been ruling about steady as to values, Dry Cod ranging from $5 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 75c.@80c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale since our last, with values in most instances, however, quoted essentially unchanged. The export inquiry has been less urgent, and the home trade call quite moderate. The sales since our last have been 12,900 bbls., of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35; City Mills Extra at $5 35@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 30@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 15; Western White do., Extras, $5 85@$8 10; St. Louis Extras, $5 50@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 55@$8 90; Minnesota patent stock, $6@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 6,100 bbls. shipping Extras, part Minnesota and City Mill, within our range.....Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on, however, a very moderate inquiry from all sources: sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$4 90 for Superfine; $5@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras, and $4 25 for No. 2.... Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been firm and in demand, within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 380 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been comparatively quiet since our last, within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 575 bbls.

FRUITS—The general market has been without notable activity. Layer Raisins have been sold at irregular figures. Other articles firm. Sales, 2,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 30; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $3 40@$3 65; 1,000 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10c.; 45 casks Turkey Prunes, 7¾c.@7¾c., and 500 cases Sardines at 14¼c.@14½c. for quarter bxs., and 25c.@27c. for half bxs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been generally tame to-day. Holders, in view of the light arrivals, have not been offering supplies with much urgency, and have been insisting on rather firmer prices. The demand, however, has been comparatively limited, for export, as well as for home use. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring has been quoted strong, and wanted mainly to deliver on contract. The dealings in Winter have been unimportant. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at $1 19@$1 22 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 22 for prime, afloat, here, and $1 20 for prime Minnesota, to arrive from the canal; $1 17 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 19 asked for prime do., afloat; $1 13½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 11@$1 21 for ungraded Spring; and within the previous nominal range for Red, Amber, and White Western. And for forward delivery, business has been very slow, and the market has been quoted weak. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, July option, at $1 16, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., same option, at $1 12½ ₱ bushel....New Corn has been quiet, but quoted about steady, in view of the comparatively limited offerings. The export call has been very moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels at 82c.@83c. for steamer grades of new mixed Western, chiefly at 83c. afloat; 84c.@85c. for sailing vessel do. do., the latter rate for very choice, and 82c. for very good do., in store....Old Mixed Western Corn has been dull and nominal....Rye quoted steady at $1 for prime State, but inactive....Nothing new in Barley....Barley-malt quiet at former figures. Sales, 1,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 75, time....Oats have declined materially, under more urgent offerings for prompt and forward delivery, without leading to much activity. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 46,500 bushels at 64c.@67c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at 64c. for prime Chicago, in store; 67c.@71c. for White Western. And, for forward delivery, sales were reported of 35,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago, July option, at 65c., and 10,000 bushels do., do., (rumored,) on private terms, quoted at 65c.@65¼c....Feed has been in less request, within the range of $20@$31 as extremes, mainly at $28@$30 for 100 ℔., $24@$25 for 60 ℔., $20@$21 for 40 ℔., and $23.50@$25 for shipstuff, ₱ ton....Bale Hay continues in fair demand, with shipping grades ranging 60c.@70 for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c. ....Rye Straw has been salable and steady, within the range of from 55c.@95c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been purchased to the extent of 750 rolls, mainly at 13c.; market steady, but otherwise dull....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.@12¼c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.

HEMP—Has been dull at old figures. Jute Butts have been more sought after, and sales have been made of 220 bales at 2⅞c., currency, and 1,300 bales, to arrive in Boston, at $2 90, 90 days.

HIDES—Have been rather slow of sale and irregular in price. Sales, 500 Corpus Christi, 350 Corpus Christi Kips, 1,600 Central American, and 480 dry-salted Texans on private terms; also, 350 City Slaughters, Cow, at 8c.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted steady, and moderately active; Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23c.@23¼c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 150,000 ℔.... Business in Copper products has been limited, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 21c.@22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ ℔.... Scotch Pig Iron has been held at advanced prices though better prices abound; sales 100 tons Coltness, on private terms; American Pig Iron has been weak and dull, with some small lots offered under appended prices. Of Wrought Scrap Iron, sales 200 tons from yard at $32, and 200 tons, of an irregular lot ex ship, at $28. We quote Eglinton Pig nominal at $30@$31; Glengarnock, $30@$32; Coltness, $30@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$28; No. 2 do., $23@$26; Forge, $21@$24; English Rails, $50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26 50@$27; Wrought Scrap, $23@$32 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been inactive, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87; American at $5 70@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been slow of sale at $7 12½@$7 50, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 50 for domestic.... American Steel has been moving slowly on the previous basis as to values, ranging from 9c.@16c., currency, ₱ ℔.; English do., 6¾c.@17c. gold, ₱ ℔.... Regulus Antimony has been in some request at 13c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American. ....Shot at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔....Tin has been generally dull and weak; 500 bxs. Charcoal sold at $8 25@$8 37½, gold, ₱ box. We quote: Straits at 18¾c.@19c., English at 18¾c.@19c., Refined at 19c.@19¼c., and Banca at 23¼c.@23½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus; I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 50; I. C. Coke, $6 87½@$7 25; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold....Zinc has been very quiet within the range of from 8¾c.@8⅞c., gold.

MOLASSES—A moderate demand prevails for refining grades at about steady prices. Sales have been made to-day of 544 hhds. and 179 bbls. St. Croix at 40c.@41c., and 47 hhds. Porto Rico for shipment on private terms. No further arrivals have been reported. Jobbing business slow; quotations essentially as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been comparatively dull, since our last, at from $1 75@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 100 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 10@$2 80, and 150 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 50@$6 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been quiet but steady at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 175 bbls. Washington at $2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable quoted for prompt delivery at 32c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in demand at steady rates. Crude Sperm dull but unaltered in price. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quiet at former figures. Linseed-oil rather more salable, in a jobbing way, at our quotations. Menhaden, Lard, Cotton-seed, and Red-oils moving slowly within the previous range. Most other kinds in light demand. We quote: Crude Whale, 59c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 90@$1 95; Bleached Sperm, $1 95@$2; Lard-oil, 1 02½@$1 10 for good to prime, and 85c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 72½c.@75c.; Linseed-oil, 64c.@66c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 37c.@38c. for Sound-oil; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 55c.@60c.; Yellow do., 60c.@67½c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c., and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 17c.@23c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92½c.; Cod, 65c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 75c.@$1 25; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10; Cocoanut, 11c.@14c.; Tanner's Oil, 41c.@43c. Sales have been made at New-Bedford of 1,100 bbls. Northern Crude Whale on private terms; 40 bbls. do. at 63c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has attracted rather less attention, and, with the firmer range of ocean freights, has been quoted somewhat weaker in price.....Crude has been very quiet, on the basis of 6¼c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9⅛c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been in less demand, with June deliveries quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c., and to July 15 at 12⅝c. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bbls., deliverable July 1 to 5, at 12 9-16c., and 5,000 bbls., deliverable July 1 to 10 at 12⅝c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19c.... Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, at 12½c.@12⅝c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12 9-16c.@12⅝c. ₱ gallon. Sales 2,500 bbls., at 12 9-16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and quoted lower and irregular, leading to a freer movement. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 80@$19 87½; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 50@$18 75, and 2,000 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 for very choice.....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $19 65@$19 90, closing at $19 75@$19 80; 7,750 bbls., August, at $19 65@$20 05, closing at $19 80@$19 85, and 1,750 bbls. do., September, at $19 80@$20 05, closing at $19 85@$19 90....Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City quoted at 9c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.....Cut-meats have been in fair demand, and quoted generally firm, with sales reported of 25 bxs. Clear Bellies, 10½ ℔., at 13c.; 26,000 ℔. Rib Bellies, in bulk, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 13 ℔., reported at 12¼c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11½c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8½c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@12¼c., the latter for very light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅝c. ₱ ℔....Bacon continues inactive and nominal, with City Long Clear quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Western Short Clear unsettled, and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11¼c. Sales have been reported of 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 11½c....Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery, at variable prices, closing weak. Sales have been reported of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 13½c.; 230 tcs. City do. at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; small lots No. 1 City at 12c.; 500 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 12⅛c.@12½c.; 200 tcs. do., for the Continent at 13 3-16c., and 500 tcs. do., for South America, reported at 13 5-16c....And for forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale, sales having been made of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, July, at 13⅜c., closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; 1,500 tcs., August, at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c....Beef has been inactive since our last, on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in quite moderate demand, but steady, at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....Butter has been rather more sought after, and held with more confidence in the instance of the better grades of stock. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 20c.@28c. for firkins and half-firkins; new Western at 15c.@27c. for ordinary to fancy, mainly at 18c.@23c. for fair to choice, ₱ ℔. Old Butter unsettled and nominal.... Cheese has been in more request, at buoyant prices. New Cheese quoted at 6c.@13¼c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory; 5c.@12¼c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3½c.@12c. for very poor to strictly fancy....Eggs have been moderately inquired for, within the range of from 18c.@20c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@19½c. for good to prime marks, ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been quoted steady, with Carolina fair ordinary to very choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 62½@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $6 50@$6 75, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔. Demand, however, quite moderate.

SALT—Has been in limited request, as a rule, with Liverpool Ground at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@32c., on a very moderate inquiry.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold.

SEED—Linseed has been quiet, with sales of 1,000 bags, in Boston, per Lottie Warren, at $1 85, gold, cash, flat. Other kinds dull.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted again a shade easier and heavy, under the more liberal offerings, and comparatively moderate inquiry, particularly from refiners. Sales have been made to-day of 265 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.; 22 hhds. do. at 8c.; 69 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c.; 800 bxs. do. on private terms, quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; 779 baskets Java at 8¾c.; 1,020 bxs. Syrup Sugar at 7⅝c.; and rumored, 500 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c. At the close, fair to good refining Cuba were quoted weak at 7⅞c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔....Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, partly for shipment, on the previous basis as to quotations.

TALLOW—Steady, on sales of 170,000 ℔. at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c. for prime....Stearine quiet, with Western, in tcs., quoted at 15c.@15¼c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—A fair demand has been reported for the leading kinds at generally unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@22½c.; 50 cases 1874 Connecticut Fillers and Seconds at 8c.@16c.; 114 cases 1873 Connecticut at 7c.@10c.; 62 cases 1873 New-York at 15½c.; 250 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 7¾c.@16c.; 144 cases 1873 Ohio at 9¾c.; 91 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 8c.@8½c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 7c.@45c.; and 250 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ₱ ℔....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 87½c.@90c.; Good, 97½c.; Fine, $1 10@$1 25. And Yara, assorted lots, at 90c. ₱ ℔....Manufactured Tobacco has been in fair request, with Black, common to fine, quoted steady at 18c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 20 ₱ gallon, showing an unchanged market.

WOOL—Has been in comparatively slack request thus far this week, mostly for manufacturing, with prices quoted as without further important alteration. The main dealings have been in California Spring, Texas, and Combing Wools. Foreign has been dull and irregular; importers here and at Boston are represented as shipping about 500 bales Clothing stock to Europe, failing to market the supplies to advantage. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,000 ℔. new Ohio Fleece, 15,000 ℔. Unwashed, 1,000 ℔. Donskoi, 3,000 ℔. Cape, and 2,000 ℔. Turkey, on private terms; 160 pks. and 36,500 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@48c., chiefly at 41c.@46c.; 15,000 ℔. Scoured at 66c.@70c., 28,000 ℔. Unwashed Combing at 43c.@47½c., 91,000 ℔. Texas, mostly at 28c.@33c.; 60 bales and 155,000 ℔. California Fall, part at 18c.@20c.; 134 bales and 38,000 ℔. California Spring at 21c.@33c., and 24 bales low grade Australian at 45c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade continued in active demand, and rates were quoted firmer. Tonnage for Grain was in light request at about late figures, the limited arrivals of Wheat and Corn checking the export movement. More inquiry was noted for Cotton room on berth and charter, mainly for the Continent and Baltic, at current quotations. The offerings of Provisions on berth were fair at steady rates, chiefly for British ports. Market otherwise comparatively quiet....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 30 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; and, by steam, 650 bales Cotton, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ ℔., with Grain room quoted at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; 16,500 boxes Cheese, (in addition to the shipments mentioned in our last,) at 45s.; 1,200 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 300 Hides on private terms; and 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. 4½d. ₱ 280 ℔....For London, by sail, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; and 300 bbls. Resin on private terms; also a British ship, 1,740 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔.; 100 tons Fish-oil on private terms; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 250 bxs. Bacon, at 30s. ₱ ton....For Newcastle, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon, at 55s.@60s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 309 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and a brig, about 200 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 4s. 9d.@6s. 9d....For Barrow, England, a bark, 600 tons, with Deals, reported from St. Margaret's Bay, (as chartered East,) at 68s.... For Antwerp, by steam, 20 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s. ₱ ton; also a British ship, 1,043 tons, (to arrive from Bremen,) hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 7½d.; a British bark, 472 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d., with option of Bremen; another, 480 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do., same terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 pks. Lard at 1.30 reich-marks, 25 hhds Tallow at 1.40 reich-marks; 1,000 Wet-salted Hides at 1.40 reich-marks; and 150 sides Leather at 3 reich-marks. ....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 243 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s.; a German bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do. at 5s; a German bark, (now at Hampton Roads,) with about 2,250 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d.; and a Swedish bark, hence, with 3,500 bbls. do., at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Borgo, (Gulf of Finland,) a Norwegian brig, 273 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Helsingfors, a Norwegian bark, 387 tons, hence, with Cotton, at 13-32d. ₱ ℔....For Stockholm, a Swedish brig, 202 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For St. Petersburg, by steam, (via Hull,) 350 bales Cotton on private terms....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 310 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....For Hayti, an American schooner, 133 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 70c. ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,768 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,616 head, or 448 cars; 274 cars through consignments, against 440 cars same time last week, and 455 cars same week last year. The market opened dull and slow, with a fair attendance of purchasers of all classes; prices firm and stronger for all grades of good fat Cattle, with but little offering; ¼c. off on all classes of thin and common goods, with yards full and demand light; 1,000 head disposed of for the week thus far; sales, 300 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,036 to 1,283 ℔., at $5 37½@$6 75; 500 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 900 to 1,237 ℔., at $5 40@$6 25; 150 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,021 to 1,254 ℔., at $5 25@$6 12½; 50 Texas still-fed Steers, averaging 1,017 ℔., at $5 46. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,200 head, against 6,800 head the same time last week; 11,800 the same week last year. The market opened moderately active Monday at weak last week's prices, and a shade off for common grades. To-day prices are full ⅛c.@¼c. off on all grades, but there is little life to trade; 4,000 head Clipped Sheep disposed of for the week thus far; sales of 2,700 head Ohios, ranging 83 to 97 ℔., at $4 45@$5 25; 700 head Indianas, ranging 74 to 94 ℔., at $4 45@$5; 180 head Michigan, 112 ℔., at $5 50; 450 head Missouri Culls, 89 ℔., at $3 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 700 head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 9,600 head, against 7,900 head for the same time last week, and 7,450 head for the same week last year. The market opened Monday moderately active; 1,200 head disposed of for that day; Yorkers, $7@$7 37½; selected heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 50. The market to-day is dull and dragging; sales of only 600 head Yorkers, $7 12½@$7 25; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 50; six cars remain unsold, the majority heavy.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Cattle dull; receipts 3,500 head; market nearly nominal; sales—Choice, $6 25@$6 40; Stockers, $4 62½; other grades unchanged; shipments 1,100 head. Live Hogs moderately active; receipts 8,000; prices firm and unchanged; shipments 2,600. Sheep dull; receipts 200; sales—Fair to very choice, $4 12½@$5 10.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Cattle slow; Texans easy and drooping; sales of good native Steers at $6 25@$6 30; fair, $6; medium, $5 50; choice through Texan Steers, $3 75@$4; good, $3 50@$3 60; fair, $3; common, $2 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Cattle, 2,800 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 01½@$1 02; No. 3 do., 98c., spot; 96⅜c., July; $1 01¼, August; No. 3 do., 95c.@98c.; Rejected, 86c.@87c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 69½c., bid, spot; 71⅛c., bid, July; 71⅛c., August; Rejected, 68c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 54½c., spot; 52c., bid, July; 40c., bid, August; Rejected, 51c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 93c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 35, spot; $1 03@$1 05, September. Pork dull, lower, unsettled; sales at $18 95@$19, spot; $18 95, July; $19 12½, August. Lard dull and drooping at $12 90@$12 95, spot; $13 10@$13 12½, August. Bacon steady. Whisky, $1 16. Freights unchanged. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was active and lower at 98c., July; 99½c., August. Corn weak and lower at 69¼c., July; 71c., August. Oats heavy and lower at 53½c. cash or June; 51c., July; 39⅞c.@40c., August. Pork a shade lower; offered at $18 95, July; $19 10, August; $19 25 bid, September. Lard a shade lower at $12 90, July; $13 10, August. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 83,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 1,750 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 137,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 51,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 94,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Wheat, 6,000 bushels. Freights by Canal—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6⅜c.@6½c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and firm; 600 bbls. sold at $5 25@$5 75 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers'; $5 50@$6 50 for Amber; $6 75@$7 25 for White; $5 50 for Rye, and $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat very dull; no disposition to operate among millers and speculators; sale of two cars No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 12½; two cars No. 1 Hard Milwaukee at $1 14. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bushels High Mixed at 76c.; No. 2 could be bought for about 75c. Oats neglected; lower to sell. Rye and Barley—none here. Pork and Lard unchanged. Highwines, $1 18½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 22.—Flour steady; sales 135 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales 500 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 33½; 255 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 16, and 1 car do. at $1 17. Corn quiet at 81c.@82c. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted and $32 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20, Shipstuffs, $24, and Middlings $27 ₱ ton. Canal Freights; Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—397,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Peas, 1,228,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal, from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday at noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,558,000 bushels Wheat, 447,000 bushels Corn, 146,000 bushels Oats, and 8,400 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Wool in moderate demand and prices easier; Medium in best request; Combing also wanted; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 50c.@51c.; X, 49c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@52½c.; Coarse, 48c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 46c.@48c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 47c.@48c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62½c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 33c.@35c.; do., Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 30c.@40c.; do., tub-washed, 52½c.@56c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 22c.@26c.; do., Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@46c.; do., No. 1 and super pulled, 40c.@45c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 28c.@37c.; do., Coarse, 22c.@26c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Flour—Only a small order trade; low grades unsalable. Wheat slightly lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35 cash; $1 36½ July; $1 34 August. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 66c. cash; 66¾c. July. Oats opened better; closed lower; No. 2, 58½c.@59c. cash; 59c. August; closing at 58c. cash. Rye lower to sell; No. 2 offered at $1 06; no bids. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork lower; offered at $19 50 cash; sales at $19 25 July. Dry-salted Meats lower; Shoulders at Quincy, 7¾c. Bacon quiet; little doing; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Lard dull; Summer, 12½c. Live Hogs steady; shippers', $6 25@$6 50; Bacon, $6 40@$6 65; butchers', $6 75@$7 25; extra, $7 20.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 22@$1 27. Corn dull at 70c.@71c. Oats dull, lower, and unsettled, at 60c.@65c. Rye quiet and weak at $1 05@$1 08. Butter easier; not quotably lower. Provisions firmer. Pork sold at $19 50, spot. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c., spot; 11½c. buyer July; 11¾c.@11⅞c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts, 690; shipments, 640.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 05; No. 2, $1 00¾, July; $1 00⅝, August. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 67c.; delivered, 68c. Oats dull, unsettled, demoralized; No. 2, 53½c. offered; held at 54c. in store. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions inactive; nominal. Pork, $19. Lard nominally 13c.@13½c. Freights quiet but firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, 2c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, June 22.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 27½; No. 3 do. $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25½; Amber Michigan, $1 23¾; July, $1 24½; No. 2 Red, $1 23½. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 73¼c.; June, 73½c.; July, 74c.; August, 76¾c.; Low Mixed, 71½c.; No. 1 White, 7.c.; no grade, 70½c.; Damaged, 61c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 66½c. Freights dull, no charters. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 15; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady; ear, 65c.; shelled, 68c.@70c. Oats steady; Mixed, 63c.; White, 64c. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@13c. Hams, 13¼c.@13½c. Lard—Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14¼c.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 10@$1 15. Corn weak at 77c.@79c. Oats dull at 65c.@67c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet, unchanged; Pork, $20. Bulk Meats: Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon: Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Lard: tierce, 14½c.; keg, 15¼. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 22.—Corn easy; Mixed, 84c.@85c.; White, 85½c.@86c.; Yellow in demand for Cuba at 88c.@90c. Oats dull at 70c.@71c. Hams easier at 13c.@13¼c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, 5.72; Gold, 117.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 30¼c. Resin quiet at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 30 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $3 30 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton firm; offerings light; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 313 bales; gross, 505 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,116 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 45,763 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 71 bales; exports to France, 1,375 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,780 bales.

GALVESTON, June 22.—Cotton weak; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 141 bales; sales, 386 bales; stock, 10,829 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 56 bales; exports, coastwise, 126 bales; sales, 22 bales; stock, 8,794 bales.

MOBILE, June 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 5 bales; exports, coastwise, 267 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 2,870 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 22—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; do. for the account, 93⅜@93½. United States 5-20 Bonds, issue of 1865, old, 106¾. Erie Railway Shares, 11¾@12; do. preferred, 21.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12¼@12½; do. preferred, 22.

2:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12¼.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £188,000. Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; for the account, 93½@93⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 13. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 35c.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜@93½, and for the account, 93½@93⅝. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, old, 106¾. Erie Railway Shares, 11¾@12.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 7¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, of which 12,000 were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, 7 5-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, 7 7-16d. Provisions—Lard, 57s.@58s. ₱ cwt.

2:15 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 9s.@9s. 2d. ₱ cental for average California White; 9s. 2d.@9s. 6d. for Club do.; 8s. 1d.@8s. 9d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 32s. 3d.@32s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,500 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7½d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Cheese, 53s. ₱ cwt. for new.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 9d.@23s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, June 22—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Fine Resin, 13s.@17s. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, June 22.—Spanish Gold, 211@211½. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 87@88 premium; short sight, 90@91 premium; 60 days' gold, 116@117 premium; short sight, gold, 120@122 premium; on London, 145@148 premium; on Paris, 116@118 premium. Sugar quiet and weak.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS ACTING.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS PROVIDING FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES MADE AGAINST OFFICERS.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday Commissioner Disbecker offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, By the charter of the City of New-York it is enacted that members of the Police force are removable only after charges shall have been preferred against them, and after charges have been publicly examined into, upon such reasonable notice to the person charged and in such manner of examination as the rules and regulations of the Police Board may prescribe; and

Whereas, Allegations have been made in reference to the conduct or actions of some of the members of the Police force, in which cases, if sustained by proper testimony, it would be the duty of this board, upon conviction, to impose the penalty of dismissal from the force; and

Whereas, It is proper that all such allegations should be thoroughly investigated and the truth in reference thereto ascertained, to the end that the efficiency of the force may be maintained and the public interest preserved, therefore

Resolved, That the counsel of this board, in conjunction with the Chief Clerk, be, and they are hereby, directed and required forthwith to investigate into the truth or falsity of all allegations, complaints, or charges which have been or may be made in reference to the past action or conduct of any member of the Police Department; and if in their judgment the acts charged warrant such a course, to prefer charges against any member of the force whose conduct or action would justify this board in imposing a penalty of dismissal from the force.

Resolved, That where any allegation, complaint, or charge has been or may be made as to the past action or conduct of any member of the force, and which, upon investigation, the counsel to the board and Chief Clerk have not made the basis of charges against the member of the force complained of, it shall be the duty of said counsel and Chief Clerk, and they are hereby directed and required, to report to this board in writing the particular allegation, or complaint, or charge made and the facts in reference thereto, with their reasons for no action being taken by them against such member upon charges by the testimony elicited upon the investigation made by them.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and he is hereby required to co-operate with and give every aid and assistance in his power to the counsel of the board and the Chief Clerk in prosecuting the investigation hereby directed.

The vote on the passage of the resolution was about being taken when Commissioner Voorhis said that before he voted on the resolution he would like some information regarding its character. According to the reading of the resolution, he judged it to be only applicable to cases where the punishment was dismissal upon conviction, in which event the lesser offenses would be wholly lost sight of. He asked whether that was the intention of the resolution.

Commissioner Disbecker said that such was not the intention or purport of the resolution, and that if Commissioner Voorhis had listened attentively while the resolution was being read, he would have seen and heard that it embraced in its scope all classes of cases.

Commissioner Voorhis said that he had listened attentively during the reading of the resolution, and that is precisely what he had not seen and heard.

Commissioner Disbecker suggested that the resolution should be read and comprehended before voted upon.

Commissioner Voorhis then read the resolution, and replied that he saw nothing in it which would lead him to change the opinion he had expressed regarding it. He still held that it only covered cases where conviction necessarily involved dismissal from the force, and he again asserted that unless further and more expanded action were taken regarding this matter, charges made or published affecting the conduct or character of members of the force, and not involving dismissal as a punishment, no matter how reprehensible they were of themselves, would be wholly lost sight of and virtually disbelieved. Although he failed to see that much permanent good would result from the passage of the resolution as it then stood, and although he did not consider it as full and complete in its character as the public interest required and demanded, he yet was willing to vote in its favor.

Commissioner Disbecker closed the debate by saying that he had no intention of making any speech over the matter, or of ventilating any buncombe, regarding it as the occasion did not warrant any such procedure. He was in favor of a full and exhaustive inquiry into every charge made against members of the force, and he had offered this resolution in that spirit and with that purpose. The course pursued here had, he thought, been foreshadowed in several newspapers which blazoned out the declaration that the resolution he had offered would be productive of no public good. He cared not what was the motive actuating the opposition to the resolution. For his part, he followed in the wake of no public journal, and cared not for unfavorable comment on his public actions, and did not demean himself to supplicate flattering notices from any newspaper.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and it was adopted, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative.

Commissioner Disbecker then moved that Rule No. 24 be amended so as to read as follows:

Whenever any allegation or complaint shall be made or published by any respectable person or authority which imputes to any member of the force conduct or acts calling for discipline or punishment, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent, Inspectors, and Captains to report the same in writing to the Chief Clerk, who, upon such report, shall request the person or authority making any such allegation or complaint to appear at the Central Office and verify the same by affidavit. Upon such affidavit it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to cause charges and specifications to be framed, which shall be signed by the Superintendent and filed in the Chief Clerk's office, and proceedings shall be taken thereon in the same manner as on other charges, in conformity to the rules and regulations of the department.

This rule clearly covered all charges made or published against any member of the force, and it was at once adopted by a unanimous vote. The board then adjourned.

COMMENCEMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3.

The male department of Grammar School No. 3, one of the oldest in the City, held its annual commencement yesterday morning at the school-house, corner of Hudson and Grove streets, under the supervision of the Principal, Mr. B. D. L. Sutherland, who is also President of the New-York Teachers' Association. The room was elaborately decorated with banners and handsome flowers. The programme was begun with a brief address by Charles S. Wright, followed by declamations and musical exercises, under the leadership of Miss Grace Ferguson. The exhibition was concluded by the presentation of diplomas to the following graduates: Alexander J. Bell, John J. Fitschen, Joseph Forsyth, Forrest B. Holmes, Julius Heckman, Augustus V. Heely, Charles R. Lamb, George B. Lawton, Jr., Robert J. Maxwell, Senter H. Ormsby, Sidney C. Ormsby, Alfred B. Putney, Clarence Putney, Jeremiah Pangburn, Jr., George Riddle, William W. Savage, and James S. Smith. Among those present were William H. Wilson, President of the Board of Education, Superintendent Kiddle, School Commissioners Wood and Fuller, Prof. John Bounter, Dr. Denison, and William Ely.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets met yesterday in pursuance of Mr. Blessing's resolution, directing them to investigate the charges made against the Street-cleaning Bureau some time ago. No witnesses being in attendance, the examination was adjourned.

Mr. Charles H. Swan has not yet entered upon his duties as "Register of Licenses" in the Mayor's office. A number of persons called upon him in relation to licenses yesterday.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law will present a report at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen in favor of re-enacting the Morris Dog Ordinance, in order to prevent cases of hydrophobia during the summer months. The law provides that all unmuzzled dogs found in the streets shall be taken to the pound and killed, in case they are not redeemed by their owners within fifty-four hours from the time of their capture.

Mayor Wickham will be absent from his post to-day, and Alderman Lewis will officiate in his stead. The Mayor has not yet signed the firemen's warrants.

The Board of Apportionment will meet on Thursday to transact unfinished business.

GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of June 14, (before the heavy rains reported last week,) says: "The grain harvest is rapidly advancing, and large quantities of both wheat and barley have already been sacked ready for the market. Both cutting and threshing will be finished earlier this year than usual. The straw is light, but the berry is in many districts plumper than in average years. An exceptional disaster visited the wheat farmers of Butte, Polusa, Tohama, Sutter, and Yolo, on the first three days of the month, when a north wind blew with so much fury as to shell out the grain, and in a few places cause a loss of one-half the crop, while on many thousands of acres the loss was more than a quarter. The Colusa *Sun* says: 'In some fields the grain was thrashed almost as clean as if it had been through a machine. The wind came, too, at the very worst time. The grain was just ripe, and was easier thrashed than when the hull becomes thoroughly dried, and it was so early that but little had been cut. The damage in this county alone could not have been short of $500,000. Even the club wheat, which is the hardest to shell, was in places considerably damaged. During our twenty-five years' residence in this valley we do not remember to have seen such a wind.'"

WHAT ONE CHECK DID.

The New-Haven *Courier* thus describes the meanderings of a check: "It was drawn by a prominent gentleman in this city about two weeks ago for about $800, and was passed by the indorser to a lumber firm in this city. From thence it went to seven other concerns, and finally found its way to the original drawer of it. The last indorser happened to be one who was in arrears to the drawer, and, seeing his name to the check and the rounds the check had gone and the good it had done, concluded he would 'do something' handsome to the drawer, and paid it over. That check liquidated several thousand dollars' worth of accounts."

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, dated the 7th day of June, 1875, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks, furniture, &c., belonging to the estate of James B. Taylor, deceased, viz.: 20 shares New-York Printing Company stock; 50 shares Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company stock; 300 shares Bleecker and Fulton Street Railroad Company stock; 17 shares Transcript Association; 200 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company stock; 2,000 shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Georgia; 5 shares Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach; 1 gold watch and chain; 1 diamond ring and other jewelry; a number of valuable books; also a lot of office furniture and pictures; 1 Large iron safe.
E. H. TRACY, Executor.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

THE ESTATE OF S. A. HECHT, NO. 245 Greenwich st., consisting of dry goods, carpets, oil cloth, and store fixtures, will be sold THURSDAY, June 24, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order of the assignee.
B. SILBERBERG.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.
Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION, A SWEDISH YOUNG girl, aged ten; bright and active; speaks good English; is the child of a respectable widow woman. Apply at No. 203 East 37th st.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices. 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON, LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875. MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, my12-oaw6mW. Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.
mh10-1aw6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY, CHARLES M. FRY, Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875. CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je2-1aw6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next. —Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN, JAMES H. BEEKMAN, WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
Ja20-1aw6m-W

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Frank Hardenberg.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

It appears to us that in the controversy which is going on between JOHN MORRISSEY and Tammany Hall, MORRISSEY occupies by far the most creditable position. He is not half so despicable a character as some of his assailants. We should be more disposed to trust him than JOHN KELLY, and we even think that he is quite the equal of Mayor WICKHAM. He is now in disfavor with KELLY & Co., because he opposed the Costigan bill and the Civil Justices bill—both very bad bills, in our opinion, as we said at the time. They were mere jobs got up by KELLY, and MORRISSEY did his best to defeat them—so much the more credit to him for doing so. Moreover, he seems to be meeting his opponents in a manly way, while they are acting like a band of low conspirators—and in this respect, also, MORRISSEY has the best of KELLY. Altogether, MORRISSEY, "ex-pugilist" though he may be, is making a fair fight of it, and seems to be in every way better entitled to respect than "honest JOHN KELLY" or Mayor WICKHAM.

Yesterday certain members of the jury who are trying the Beecher case waited upon Judge NEILSON privately for the purpose of remonstrating against the "insinuations" of plaintiff's counsel. There were ten of these gentlemen present. Is it not another remarkable coincidence, that it should have been said in all sorts of places for a week past that the defendant's friends feel quite sure of ten of the jurymen, but are doubtful about the other two? Who is to blame for such slanders as this except the defendant's own friends?

The reporters seem to have been outwitted on Monday night when TWEED was brought over to the City. They were present on the island in great force, ready to record, with more or less exercise of their imaginative powers, the slightest movement of the former King of New-York, and to give an account of every article of his dress. But he was spirited away quietly, and the indignation of the reporters is great. In one of the evening papers it thus finds expression:

"Warden FOX is open to great censure, so far as the members of the press are concerned, inasmuch as he gave his promise that TWEED's departure would be made public."

Now, on the contrary, we venture to say that Warden FOX deserves credit for the course which he pursued. We have always regarded the system which allowed newspaper reporters and "interviewers" to harass and torment a prisoner as a scandalous abuse. It is the general rule, when a man is arrested, for the officer to caution the prisoner not to say anything which may criminate himself; but nowadays reporters are allowed to cross-examine a man under arrest, and badger him in his cell, until some statement is wrung out of him which may be used against him on his trial. This form of torture would have been worthy of the Middle Ages, but it is disgraceful to this era of "enlightenment," "progress," &c. Warden FOX was responsible for TWEED's custody, and he produced him in court—consequently he did his duty, and was quite right in declining to make a race-show of a prisoner.

TWEED was arrested and re-arrested yesterday, and is now comfortably lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. He readily found bail on the criminal indictments, but has so far failed to find sureties to justify in the sum required to secure his appearance to answer in the civil suits. Three millions of bail is an unheard of sum, but as Mr. PECKHAM remarked, a six-million steal is an unheard of offense. Counsel for the people do not appear to have very sanguine anticipations in regard to the advantage to be gained by the attachment of TWEED'S property, and on the whole it is satisfactory to know that the law has been so amended that the possibility of TWEED'S eluding the penalty of his misdeeds is an exceedingly remote one. Nobody wants any more than simple justice in the treatment of TWEED, but the attainment of that will certainly involve punishment enough to last for the remainder of his lifetime.

"It has been current talk for some time that Mr. BEACH'S hope in the (Beecher) case is to get up a personal feeling among the jurymen, striving thus to prevent a unanimous vote for acquittal." So speaks the "young editor" from his tall tower, not less didactic or obscure than usual in the expression of his opinions. How does he know that the jury are nearly unanimous for acquittal? How does he know that they have even talked about acquittal? Foreman CARPENTER cannot have told him, because no jurymau would show so much disregard for his own oath as to go about declaring that he had made up his mind in a case before the trial was over, or betray so much contempt for decency as to reveal the secret discussions which may take place among jurymen themselves. And yet the *Tribune* is the "official organ" of Plymouth Church, and receives five dollars a column for every line it publishes of the trial, so that it speaks "by authority." Plymouth Church, then, gives out officially that the jury were nearly unanimous for acquittal, only that Mr. BEACH put his ugly oar in and spoiled everything. But how can Mr. BEACH excite a "personal feeling among the jurymen" by "browbeating" them? The only feeling he would thus be likely to stir up would be, one may suppose, hostile to his own client. The young editor's perception and reasoning seem to be alike confused. He had better turn to subjects which are more within the scope of his colossal intellect, and continue the invaluable Silly Billy series of articles.

The arrangement for emptying the ash-barrels after dark is in some respects a good one, but unfortunately it adds a new terror to the night. The men who perform the work, not satisfied with a light and cheerful occupation, must needs shout and swear at the top of their voices, and dash the barrels about as if they did not relish the smell of them, which surely cannot be the case, for they are like nosegays. As a rule, these men begin work up town toward midnight, and keep at it till 3 or 4 in the morning, making night hideous with their stentorian imprecations and blasphemies. What with the milk-carts, and the cats, and the ash-barrel emptiers, and the habit of every man who drives a horse early in the morning of shouting out "git up," and the sickening odors from Hunter's Point, and the heat, the City just now is not a desirable place to pass the night in, and it is not surprising to find that two-thirds of the houses up town are already deserted for the season. It is a beautiful climate, no doubt, only everybody seems to be particularly anxious to run away from it. As for the ash-barrel men, they need not all be put through an examination for entering the ministry; but cannot the department give them a hint to work quietly and swear less? It is hard to stand all this profanity and the Brooklyn trial together.

Even in Maine the Democrats who favor resumption do not find their footing very secure. In the convention which was held yesterday at Augusta it was deemed necessary to refer all resolutions to the committee without debate, in order to secure "harmony" on the financial question. Subsequently the inflationists boldly undertook to amend the platform by incorporating the Ohio resolutions on this point—a policy very unusual in Democratic Conventions, and which indicated considerable strength on their part. The attempt failed, and the convention succeeded in sending out a very fair platform—on paper; it remains to be seen how much discontent will be aroused by it. We should have supposed that inflation and repudiation would hardly present so formidable a front in Maine, even among the Democrats. Meantime, it may be remarked that the candidate of the Democrats is Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, who has already once been beaten, and doubtless will again be.

Gov. TILDEN has signed the bill placing the duties now performed by the City Marshals in the hands of the Sheriff. A petition signed by the majority of the New-York Bar was addressed to him against this bill, and the dangerous character of its provisions was pointed out to him in a letter from Controller GREEN. For the disastrous results likely to attend the operation of this enactment, the Governor will be held responsible, and the political advantages attending its signature are likely to be counterbalanced by the odium which will attach to its results. The signature of the totally unnecessary bill allowing the Coroners to employ "scientific experts," and charge their services upon the City, is another concession by the Governor to the political pressure of Tammany Hall. The approval of the act "to authorize the recovery at law for repairs heretofore made to the pavement of Broadway" is a still less excusable exercise of Executive power. It is one of those pieces of retrospective legislation under which the law-making body of the State usurps the authority of the local auditing officers, and it opens the door for endless fraud upon the City Treasury.

THE TROUBLES OF TAMMANY HALL.

It is hardly nine months ago since Democratic orators were engaged in the task of persuading laboring men that a Republican administration of national affairs was responsible for the dull times, and that Mr. HAVEMEYER'S administration of City affairs was chargeable with the large number of men who were out of employment. The Democrats elected their ticket in this City and State under an implied pledge that they would make better trade and more abundant employment. The disgust of the Irishman, who found the price of butter rather higher after the Democratic victory than before it, may not have been shared by any large proportion of his fellows. But the Tammany demagogues of this City certainly did leave the impression on the voting masses of their party that some miraculous change would be wrought by the transfer of political power. The laborer would get more work and higher pay, public improvements would be prosecuted with a degree of activity unheard of before, and an era of contentment and large profits would return, to the great glory of the Democratic party and the general satisfaction of all classes of the people.

A good many persons who ought to have known better voted the Democratic ticket last Fall in the vague expectation that a change would somehow improve the commercial prospects of the country. The laboring class voted at the dictation of Tammany Hall in the blind confidence that their position would be improved. The Democrats are now finding out how dangerous an advantage is gained by trading on the socialistic prejudices of ignorant men They are in the position of the Roman Emperors who kept the people quiet by supplying them with bread and shows, but who had to bear the brunt of popular fury when these political anodynes gave out. After winning the election by an appeal to the self-interest of the laborers, they tried to preserve its fruits by another appeal to the pockets of the tax-payers. It was a taking kind of reform to attempt to save say half a million a year by cutting down laborers' wages some twenty per cent. It would have been a good deal more effective had the reduction taken place all round, and it was hardly good Democratic doctrine to begin to economize from below. But such as it was, the retrenchment was intended to strengthen the Democratic Party at the point where it is weakest—the support of the property-owners of the City. If the move should alienate a large proportion of the laboring vote, there was still the resource left of dividing the day of City labor into two halves of five hours each, and of making up in the multitude of new appointments for the lost suffrages of the discontented.

The benefit which the City will derive from the saving of half a million a year on laborers' wages is a trifle compared with the good which is likely to follow the serious schism in Tammany Hall which has attended this rash experiment. Experience has shown that nothing but Democratic disunion can save this City from being plundered, and every day of the present system of Tammany management carries the dividing wedge further into the Party. Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY can calmly defy the disciplinary power of KELLY & Co., because he knows that the voting masses of the Party are at his back. When so dexterous a politician as FERNANDO WOOD hastens to place himself "on the record" as opposed to the reduction of the laborers' wages, Mr. MORRISSEY need hardly fear the consequences of being "read out" of the Tammany organization. The inherent weakness of that body comes out very clearly in MORRISSEY'S statements about his position in regard to the Costigan bill. This was the great Democratic measure of the last legislative session, and yet while it was known to be in direct opposition to the wishes of the Governor, it was pushed by the inner Ring of Tammany with all the force at their command. The unity of the party was reckoned of little account beside the chance of gratifying the narrow and grasping ambition of a few local politicians.

So, by one accident or another, it has come about that among the leaders of the Democratic Party in the State of New-York, every man is for his own hand. There is neither unity of purpose nor unity of counsel. The Governor poses and proses on his lofty eminence without much regard to either the wishes or the interests of those who raised him there. JOHN KELLY and his man Mayor WICKHAM are getting daily more confused in their efforts to run the party machine in a way equally acceptable to the exquisites of the Manhattan Club and the political bummers of the lower wards. JOHN MORRISSEY has his special following of malcontents, and indulges in the safe luxury of ridiculing Mayor WICKHAM and reviling JOHN KELLY. Altogether the forces of dissolution are exceedingly active in Tammany Hall at present, and for the advantage of the City their operation cannot be pushed too far. It is a species of poetical and moral justice that the unscrupulous demagogism which has traded so long upon ignorance, prejudice, and corruption, should be likely to find in the passions it has fostered its own defeat and ruin.

WHICH IS THE PARTY OF PAPER MONEY?

Some of those Democrats who are alarmed and disgusted by the course of their party in Ohio are trying to excuse the inflationists by describing them as having gone over to the Republicans on the financial question. But this argument has absolutely nothing to go upon. The inflationist leaders in Ohio are not so foolish as to seek to win the State against the Republicans by indorsing Republican doctrines. That would be a weakness of which no man of the training and skill of PENDLETON and EWING would be guilty. On the contrary, these men have the best reason for declaring their inflation heresies to be regular Democratic doctrine, because the Democrats have already carried the State once on a platform containing them. The Democratic resolutions last year not only announced propositions substantially the same as those of this year, but they went even further, and approved repudiation of the five-twenties. Yet the Democratic vote was well brought out by those resolutions. It was quite equal to the average of the last ten years, and greater than in several of those years. It is absurd, therefore, to talk about this year's financial resolutions not being Democratic. They are that, and nothing else.

Moreover, any one who will take the trouble to glance at the resolutions themselves will see that they are at every point directly opposed to Republicanism, and declare themselves to be so. They accuse the Republicans of contracting the currency. The Republicans did not exactly do that. They passed a law which allowed the currency to contract when the condition of the country required it, and it has contracted, slightly. The Democrats of Ohio will not go even so far as this. They insist on more paper money, and still more, *ad nauseam*, never minding whether the condition of the country requires it or requires the opposite. Again, the Ohio resolutions condemn the act which withdraws greenbacks as national bank notes are issued. That was certainly a Republican measure. They also hint at paying the bonds in paper, and boldly advocate collecting half the Customs dues in legal tenders. Now, the Republicans are the authors of the law which declares the bonds payable in gold, and of the other law which pledges the Customs dues in gold to the sinking fund and the payment of interest. All the things, therefore, which the Ohio Democrats oppose, all the measures they would repeal, and the entire financial policy which they condemn, are Republican. Nor are they the product of the platform only. They are embodied in Republican legislation, and stand as the policy of the country for which the Republican Party is responsible, and which the Democrats are seeking to overthrow. To attempt to excuse the Ohio Democrats for their gross blunders on the financial question, by alleging that these are Republican, is a partisan trick of the poorest possible kind. The fact is, that the Democrats of Ohio are desperately in earnest in playing their game of repudiation. They are not only bent on making the issue prominent in their State this Fall, but they mean the fight there to be introductory only to a fight in their National Convention. They are manœuvring with reference to the nomination of an Ohio man for the Presidency, and he is *not* Senator THURMAN. The friends of THURMAN in the West and of TILDEN in the East have avowed their position on finance, and it is in favor of hard money. The Pendleton wing do not propose to allow the position to go unassailed. They have already carried Ohio once on a platform diametrically opposed to it. They have also carried Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee on platforms very similar. They think that they can count on the South-west and South, and they are determined to enter the National Convention with the prestige of victory on a defined issue over the doctrines advanced by their rivals. Success for the Democrats in Ohio will be a long step toward committing the Democratic party in the nation to repudiation.

CENTENNIAL ORATORY.

Gentlemen who are now in training for service as orators next year, may profitably take notice of the variety of oratory so far furnished this year. We have already begun to celebrate the events which preceded the Declaration of Independence, by observing their one hundredth anniversaries. Indeed, to such an extent has this century-commemorating spirit been carried that some students of colonial history have actually gone back two centuries for subjects. They lately celebrated the bi-centennial of King PHILIP'S war in New-England, a festive clam-bake and its accompaniments having ushered in the oratorical display which was designed to revive memories of the time when aborigines yet held possession of the territory now given up to thrifty farms and manufacturing towns. The speeches on this occasion were naturally reminiscent, as it is impossible to avoid contrasting the present with the past. So were the Concord and Lexington orations; each speaker easily drifted into the picture gallery of our colonial history, and described the famous men and scenes with which all our national beginnings are so closely connected. The Bunker Hill oration also was largely occupied with historical description, and even Gen. SHERMAN, when coerced into saying something, grew jocose over the historic doubt cast on the name of the hill "famous in the fight," and declared that if there was any Mr. BREED about there, he had better get out of the way. Earlier in the year, too, we had reports of the celebration of the Mecklenburgers of North Carolina, and, though one man had the ill-taste to talk about some things that were not legitimately connected with the anniversary, the general spirit of all that was said was patriotic and sensible. If our Connecticut neighbors choose to pacify the perturbed ghost of "Old Put," in view of Boston's supposed neglect of the hero of the breakneck horseback ride by a Putnam centennial, we have no doubt that the exercises will be appropriate.

We have been accused of being a people fond of gorgeous flights of rhetoric, big figures of speech, and grandiloquence in oratory. The callow youth "whose home was in the setting sun" has sometimes been a fair type of native sentiment and form of expression. The prosecuting attorney, whose hapless victim "arose in the blackness of the night, when nothing was heard but the silent muttering of the distant thunder, and, with the rapacity of a robber baron of the Rhine, stole eleving skeins of cotting yarn," may have been a fair example of a school of public speakers now passing away. What is called Fourth of July oratory is quite different from the variety of eloquence once peculiar to that festal day. But it is noticeable that from feasts of mere figures of speech, we have come into possession of homely facts and plain philosophic principles on our national festival occasions. The spread-eagle style of oratory has been mercilessly satirized. It is no longer tolerated by the mass of the people. We have celebrated the Fourth of July for nearly a century, and we have come upon a modification of style, both in the manner of celebrating and in the average character of the thoughts presented for that day's consideration.

If gush and buncombe were ever likely to appear in oratory, they might have been expected during the centennials on which we have just entered. If these somewhat ludicrous effects in speech-making were ever to be dreaded, we might look for them next Independence Day and in the observances next year. Nevertheless, the orations so far made have been characterized by moderation, dignity, and patriotic familiarity with the principles underlying our national life. We have traveled so far beyond the early dangers which our fathers met and subdued, we have less and less occasion for jubilation, and more frequent necessity for reading the lessons of the past, that we may look at the present with intelligence and appreciation. In other words, we have got out of the era of youthful glorification, and have entered one which demands the exercise of prudence, judgment, and dignity. This is certainly apparent in the oratory of the period. We must have the sky-climbing rocket, the irritating fire-cracker, and the noisy artillery, we suppose, but the day of fire-work speeches is gone.

A BELATED POLITICIAN.

It is a well-known source of uneasiness among the Democratic politicians of the North, that the leaders of their party in the South, who will appear next December in Congress, may make some violent demonstration of their views and feelings. "We shall elect the next President," said one of the most prominent Democrats in the West the other day, "if the Southerners do not make fools of themselves"—a condition about which he evidently felt considerable doubt.

The Chicago *Tribune* recently published an account, from a very intelligent correspondent, of interviews with several Georgia politicians—among them Hon. BEN H. HILL, who has some claim to be regarded as a representative man in his State. He was elected only last month to fill a vacancy in the Ninth Congressional District. He had a Republican and three Democratic candidates against him, and he obtained a majority of some 2,000 over all. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that this signal success—HILL is hated by the "regular" politicians, it seems—was "due to the fact that his utterances during the canvass were in exact accord with the popular sentiment." What these utterances were may be gathered from some specimens. Mr. HILL insisted that "the South never was unwilling to live in the Union under the Constitution;" "the South left the Union with regret, and only because she was made to believe that the North would not adhere to the Constitution." We can gather from this what Mr. HILL means when he says that "if the North will covenant that the Union shall be constitutional, the South will covenant that it shall be perpetual." In other words, Mr. HILL pleases the people of his district by justifying rebellion in the past, and discussing the future existence of the Union as an open question. The views are absurd, and the obstinacy and blindness of their author and his supporters are unfortunate, not to say pernicious; but we have reason to believe that they are not general enough in the South to do serious harm. When Mr. HILL brings his fine-spun theories of the constitutional motive of the insurrection, and his foolish talk about a bargain over the perpetuity of the Union to Congress, we are inclined to think that he will, on the whole, be voted a bore. He may tickle the feelings of the people of North-eastern Georgia with his eloquence on this class of subjects; but we are mistaken if he does not find, even in a Democratic House of Representatives, that they no longer excite much feeling or claim much attention. They have passed beyond the realm of discussion. The South submitted its motives and its theories of government voluntarily to the final decision of war, and that decision having been rendered, there is every day less and less wish to debate it.

There are other questions in which the South is more interested than in those to which Mr. HILL gives his valuable time. The maintenance of the Federal Government in accordance with the strictest standard of integrity and economy; the securing to the country of a stable currency, promoting profitable foreign intercourse, and based on the currency of the remainder of the commercial world; the adjustment of the burdens of taxation to accommodate the growing industries and interests of the country, the lack of which at present the South feels deeply; the preservation of the Federal Government from entanglement in wild schemes of internal improvement, which will tend at once to weaken and pervert its energies and to corrupt its administration—these are purposes to which men of Mr. HILL'S known integrity and reputed ability can address themselves as representatives of the South with peculiar propriety. These are questions of to-day and to-morrow. They are not questions of the irrecoverable past.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' BENEFIT CONCERT.

The concert at the Central Park Garden, last evening, was for the benefit of Mr. Thomas, and was largely attended. A manuscript symphony by Schubert opened the performance. It had never before been interpreted by Mr. Thomas' forces, but its vivacity and its tunefulness were so striking that it was at once received with favor. The Symphony in C is certainly not a deep or a powerful work: the themes and their treatment, however, indicate no other end than the painting of a series of pretty tone-pictures expressive of the fancies of a cheerful temperament. Without quite attaining to Handel's delightful *naïveté*, there is much of the old master's merry writing in the first, and, to our thinking, best movement in allegro; and also in the comparatively feeble finale. The two other movements are a melodious andante, and a somewhat labored scherzo, if a scherzo can indeed be so called if it bears any trace of effort. The piece was finely played, and at its close Mr. Thomas was summoned to the front and complimented by the gift of a laurel crown resting on a cushion of satin, which in turn rested on a bed of flowers. The first part of the concert closed with the familiar and rather noisy selections from "Die Walküre," which lose half their effect when given without the scenic adjuncts. Mr. Remmertz, as usual, sang the vocal portion of the music. The second part of the programme commenced with the Turkish March from "The Ruins of Athens," whereof Herr Rubinstein's piano-recital left a much more decided impression on the listener. Then the well-known selections from "Die Meistersinger," were executed, Mr. Bischoff's singing of *Walther's* "prize song" causing a great excitement and being redemanded at once, and the highly pictorial overture, with its well-defined episodes, sounding more welcome than ever from its earliest bars to its magnificent peroration. The third and last part of the bill included a new Hungarian rhapsody (No. 6) by Liszt, which is in close kinship to the second of the series, but which disclosed no marked excellence or novel traits on its first hearing; Gounod's "Nouvelle Méditation," rendered by all the first violins, and a waltz and the "Persian March" by Strauss.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mlle. Thalberg has sung *Cherubino* at Covent Garden. The performance is spoken of rather as the result of instruction than of original study of the character.

The London *Daily News* has the following: Mr. Toole will return from his long tour in the United States in the Autumn, and will make his first appearance on the 8th of November at the Gaiety Theatre, where he will continue to perform throughout the Winter. Meanwhile engagements have also been made by Mr. Hollingshead with Mr. Charles Mathews, who will appear in a new comedy a little earlier. Mr. Phelps is engaged, and will probably take his farewell of the stage at the Gaiety during the same season. Miss Neilson will appear in a new play, founded on one of Mr. Tennyson's poems. Arrangements have been made with Signor Rossi, the celebrated Italian actor, who will make his first appearance in England next year; and negotiations are pending with Mme. Ristori to perform with him, and with Signor Salvini, who has kindly offered his co-operation.

A new version of "La Dame aux Camélias" has been produced in London. The *Echo* speaks of it as follows: "It was a misfortune that the plot of Dumas' notorious "Dame aux Camélias" should ever have been wedded to the charming music of Verdi in "La Traviata;" and certainly Mr. James Mortimer has added anything but a satisfactory drama to the English stage, by taking this work, and making it the basis of his new play, "Heartsease," which was produced on Saturday evening at the Princess's Theatre. In his endeavor to suit the plot to the English stage, *La Traviata* becomes an actress of pure life, though living under doubtful circumstances; and is certainly made a very charming character: but the taint of the original clings to her still. The reception of the play seems to have been very equivocal.

The London season of French *Opéra Comique* appears to be decidedly successful. The London *Standard* of June 7 says: Mr. Arthur Sullivan has secured another triumph in his latest work, "The Zoo," appropriately termed a "musical folly" by its librettist, Mr. B. Rowe, and produced at this theatre with a most emphatic success on Saturday night. "The Zoo" is another of those extravagant lyric compositions which owe their attraction to the serious musical treatment of an utterly absurd subject. "The Zoo" may be described as a cantata for quintet and chorus, whereof *Excalapius Carboy*, a love-lorn apothecary, and *Laetitia Grinder*, the daughter of a retired grocer, represent the serious interest; while *Thomas Brown* (the Duke of Islington in disguise) and *Eliza Smith*, the refreshment stall attendant, are the personifiers of the lighter strain of feeling. The chorus is purely didactic, and *Mr. Grinder* a shadowy character, necessary for the evolution of the plot. Mr. Sullivan has treated this plot with as much reverence as though it were the most poetical, most sympathetic production. He received quite an ovation at the close of the representation.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

CHEERING PROSPECTS—THE STOCK AS AN INVESTMENT—PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS—SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 22, 1875.

The assurances for the success of the great Centennial Exhibition here next year, lately received, are of such a cheering nature, in a financial way, that nothing now remains to be done except hard work to perfect all the necessary arrangements. It will require at least six months to arrange the goods in their proper places and classes, consequently it behooves the members of the commission and their assistants to move with unprecedented alacrity in matters pertaining to the reception of goods. Gen. Torrey, of the Bureau of Transportation, has been in correspondence for some time past with the railroad companies throughout the country on the subject of "Centennial" freight, and his plans and arrangements are now under consideration by the Executive Committee. He stated that the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies had agreed to transport all Transpacific goods intended for the Exhibition from San Francisco to Chicago free of cost. He has received but few replies from the Southern roads in answer to his circular, but the Northern and Western roads will, it is said, offer fair and extremely moderate charges to exhibitors shipping over their lines. A circular on this question is now in preparation, and will be issued in about a week, which will contain reliable information on the subject. While it is a fact greatly to be regretted, that but few of the States have made appropriations for the direct benefit of the Exposition, the future prospects are so bright that the pall of doubt is dispelled, and with what may be expected from the General Government and those Legislatures which have been lax, the display seems sure to exceed anything of the kind ever seen before. Great significance is attached hereabout to the visit of President Grant to Philadelphia and his private view of the buildings. It is confidently believed that he will urge in his next annual Message the importance of rendering all possible assistance to the affair. The loss of the steamer Saranac will prove a blow to the Smithsonian Institute exhibition, but their present collection being very large their display will still be highly creditable.

Just here it would not be amiss to talk a little of the financial features connected with carrying forward the work. Taking Gov. Bigler's figures, $7,600,000 will be required for the buildings. Of this $3,200,000 has been secured as follows, which shows where the money has come from so far: State of New-Jersey, $100,000; City of Wilmington, Del., $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $1,010,000; City of Philadelphia, $1,575,000. Coupled with this about $2,000,000 has been raised by the sale of stock, private subscriptions, sale of medals, &c., the latter articles being disposed of in immense numbers and yielding quite a large revenue. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be required by the 1st of next January to carry out the plans of the Board of Finance, and there seems no doubt but that it will be forthcoming. Taking the general characteristics of the people of this country as a basis, and incorporating the one fact of their desire to see and be seen, it is believed that the stockholders in the Exhibition are bound to realize a profit by their investment. It is estimated that the number of tickets which will be sold will reach about 7,000,000, if that is not exceeded. Then, after the Exhibition closes, the sale of the buildings will net about half a million; all will be disposed of except the Memorial and Horticultural Halls. The price of admission, which has been fixed at fifty cents, will include free entrance to all the buildings within the inclosure, and will entitle the holder to a walk of twenty-three miles of avenues where the sights are to be seen. A calculation made by Gen. Norton to-day places the time in which the whole affair can be properly viewed at from one week to ten days, and that everybody who comes to the Exhibition will visit the place not less than four times. The immense concourse which was present at Bunker Hill last week had a wonderful effect on the minds of all who were present, and has so far magnified the ideas of Philadelphians in regard to the crowd they may expect next year that they will gladly part with a portion of it in favor of New-York. At last we are to have one large hotel. In conversation with Mr. Peter Lane, Jr., to-day I learned that a party of gentlemen of this city, of which he is one, have secured a site immediately adjoining the grounds and abreast of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, where they will erect a five-storied structure 500 feet long and 200 feet deep, with 1,000 rooms. It will be on the European plan, and be provided with all the modern improvements, at moderate rates. In view of this enterprise the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has abandoned its idea of putting up a hotel, and will accord assistance to these gentlemen. This afternoon I visited the site of the buildings, and taking a central position between Machinery Hall, the main building, and the Memorial Hall, was enabled to note the progress made upon each. While it is indeed gratifying to note the rapidity with which all are being pushed forward, in common with other parties, my convictions are that to give ample time to have everything ready at the date announced for the opening, more workmen could be placed on the buildings to great advantage. The parties who are supplying the material are in some instances a little behindhand. Every structure is in a forward state of completion, and it can be set down for a certainty that on the 10th of next May there will be a creditable show, but about one year from to-day will find the Exhibition in full blast.

The women of America are not going to be one whit behind in an individual exhibition at the Centennial. They propose to erect a separate building for the display of such articles as they may have, and rely upon their sisters in the different States coming to their aid. Already New-Haven and Hartford have reported favorably, while the ladies of Cincinnati and St. Louis are somewhat shy of the movement, believing it to be a late day for the project. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, of this City, is at the head of the idea. The statue of Columbia, which is to surmount the Memorial Hall, has been sent to New-York for casting. Mr. A. M. J. Mueller, the sculptor, is now engaged upon four figures, representing "Manufactures," "Commerce," "Agriculture," and "Mining," for the art gallery. All these figures will be of zinc, and cost about $15,000. To have them cast in bronze would have footed up about $60,000. During the past five months he has modeled six statues, one 22 feet in height, two of 16 feet; an eagle of 15 feet spread; a figure of 13 feet in height, the figure of "Manufactures;" and before the sixth month expires one of its companions will be ready for casting. This latter work will be done in New-York.

On Thursday the bankers of the United States, to the number of about 250, will meet here for the purpose of partaking of a banquet, and considering their share in the Exhibition. It was proposed at first to hold a convention, but this idea has been done away with, and at the dinner table the matter will receive full discussion. Representatives from New-York and the East will leave your City at 10 o'clock A. M., and come here by the Pennsylvania Railroad, disembarking at the inclosure of Memorial Hall. The Northern and Eastern visitors will return at 6:30 the same evening.

CONNECTICUT AND THE CENTENNIAL.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22.—The Legislative Committee on the Centennial, have voted to report to the Legislature a bill appropriating $40,000 to the national Centennial Exhibition; $25,000 to the Centennial Board of Finance, and $15,000 to a State Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor, to promote a full representation of Connecticut.

A woman's Centennial Association was formed to-day in this city to aid the National Association, and especially to aid in the erection of a building which shall be devoted to the exhibition of work of women and to encourage the women of Connecticut to send specimens of their handiwork for exhibition.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

CAMP AND MARCHING NOTES.

PRESSING ON TOWARD SAUGAUCHE — THE TRIP THROUGH UTE PASS—ON THE EDGE OF THE CELEBRATED SOUTH PARK—INCIDENTS OF THE JOURNEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP SEVEN, ON THE EDGE OF SOUTH PARK, Col., Monday, June 14, 1875.

Of the 2,500 miles which it is estimated that Mr. Gardner's division will travel this season, we have done about 125, and been eight days doing it. When we broke camp at Denver last Monday, our division was under orders for Colorado Springs. We camped within a few miles of it Thursday afternoon; but Mr. Gardner did not join us there, as expected. He had some geological work to finish up at Saugaucho, (pronounced Siwatch,) and put Mr. Adams, a young Philadelphia gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with this country, in charge of the train, with orders to press on to Saugauche with all speed. We packed a large amount of extra stores at the Springs on Friday, and Saturday morning started again for the march through the mountains. Our route led us through Manitou, and very curious it seemed to strike this little watering-place, which lies at the opening of the Ute Pass like a spot of luxurious civilization in the wilderness. Manitou is not so well filled up this season as it has been in previous years, but there are enough permanent residents to make the place cheerful. Some of the prettiest cottages are owned by well-to-do Englishmen, and many of the ranches in this section of country are kept by men of the same nationality, who seem to particularly affect Colorado. Of course, we all drank of the soda spring in Manitou, and thus refreshed struck into the Ute Pass, now no longer the old Indian trail it was once, but a fine wagon road following the course of a brawling mountain stream. Men and animals seemed to feel better on getting into the mountains at last, after our previous dusty marches mostly along the edge of the plains. The beautiful and majestic scenery of the Pass has been often described, but one feels some regret, on threading its winding paths, that something cannot be done to stop the horde of shop-keeping vandals from plastering the faces of the rocks with their disgusting advertisements.

Passing out of the cañon, the mountains fall back on either side, leaving a broad, irregular valley between them, of that park-like appearance so common to mountain scenery here. It was pretty to look at, but a poor place to camp in, for the grass on the slopes is so thin and dry that our stock must have picked only a scanty meal from it that evening. Next day (Sunday) we camped just over the divide between the waters of the Arkansas and the Platte. As we came up to the divide, the water in the creeks was running toward us; across it, it was running from us, toward the South Park. There was abundant feed for the stock here, the soil being a rich loam, needing only irrigation to make it abundantly fertile. Another march of fifteen miles has brought us this afternoon to the edge of the celebrated South Park, and on the wooded slope down which the road descends into the Park we have pitched camp for the day. To-morrow we begin to cross it, which will probably take a couple of days. It is not a very good country to march in, but it looks beautiful from this point.

Our daily marches have averaged about fifteen miles. Last Thursday we made twenty-five, but this distance puts too severe a strain on the mules, at this early stage of the work, to be repeated. The roads have been good enough, better than most I have traveled over in Vermont, and, indeed, quite easy for wagons; but pile on the backs of a lot of mules 150 pounds weight apiece, and great care must be exercised in traveling or a speedy break-down will be the consequence. And a pack train must be used, for in another week we shall be on the mountain trails, where only the sure-footed mule could pick his way. For mules packed as ours are, from fifteen to twenty miles a day on good roads, and ten to fifteen on the trails, is all that can safely be done. The carriage of two months' provisions, our camp equipage, and scientific instruments gives employment to ten pack-animals; five men have to be provided with mounts; Mr. Gardner's riding mule is also with us, and there is an extra horse for emergencies. This makes quite a respectable outfit, but the extra horse has been a sore trial. Travel with a pack train is a possibility only from the invariable habit of mules to follow a horse. Turn a herd of them loose where there is a horse, and they will follow him wherever he goes. I have seen our mules turn out of the train and attempt to follow a horseman who happened to be passing. From this habit every pack-train is led by a "bell mare," which custom here invariably assigns to the cook. When the cook leads off in the morning, and the bell begins to jingle, every mule follows, and the train is in its perfect order if the animals string out in Indian file, but this is not always possible. The proper pace is a steady walk, and it is bad policy to allow the mules to travel at any other gait. Trotting loosens the packs, and causes them to rub sores. A good packer will always endeavor to have his packs balanced to an ounce, to have them tight, and to keep the train at a steady pace, which should not be checked unless from absolute necessity. Such a distance has to be made, and there is so much time to do it in. If

WESTERN TRAVEL.

OTHER ROCKY MOUNTAIN DRIVES.

GRANDEUR OF THE BOULDER CANON—INCREASED FACILITIES FOR THE CLIMBERS OF PIKE'S PEAK—EXPENSE OF A TRIP TO THE MOUNTAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., June 16, 1875.

Among the visits about Denver, Morrison Springs, a new candidate for patronage, presents its attractions. It is at the terminus of the new Denver, South Park, and Pacific narrow-gauge line, sixteen miles from Denver, and at the mouth of the Grand Cañon of Bear Creek, in the foot-hills. Burdsall's famous soda-lake is but a mile distant. From the summit of Mount Morrison, a neighboring peak, Denver is in plain sight, appearantly not over a mile distant. Turkey Creek Cañon is near at hand. There is good trouting here and in Bear Creek. The springs, which will in time be the chief attraction of this romantic place, are chalybeate and sulphur. New hotels, pavilions, and other accommodations have lately been provided. Trains go from Denver every morning, returning in time for supper, enabling the tourist to spend a day very pleasantly. The round trip costs $1 50. Regular Sunday excursions are run; fare for the round trip, $1. Special rates are made with picnic parties and for guests summering at the Morrison hotels. Four and six horse Concord coaches leave daily for Fairplay, lying at foot of Mount Lincoln, through in eighteen hours, where connections are made for all points in the South Park country, for Twin Lakes, Granite, Oro City, California Gulch, Breckinridge, Montezuma, Del Norte, and the San Juan mines.

Another desirable excursion, and one which the Rocky Mountain tourist should not miss, is to take the Colorado Central Railway to Boulder, a brisk little city, which has nearly doubled its population since last year. It has two good hotels, the Colorado and the Boulder House. The mouth of Boulder Cañon lies just at the western edge of the town. Daily stages leave for Caribou, passing up this grand cañon. The ride of twenty miles up, up through the grand old mountains is indescribable. An old traveler says: "We have read of Alpine scenery and of the Yosemite Valley, and have seen Niagara Falls, Delaware Water Gap, and the passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, and we pronounce them all tame and commonplace when compared with the scenery of this wonderful cañon." It is a day's journey from Boulder to Caribou—a steady, hard pull for a six-horse team. The ascent in the twenty miles is from an altitude of 5,536 feet to one of 9,167. At Middle Boulder, or Nederland, as it is now called, four or five miles below Caribou, is the famous silver mill of the Caribou Mine, the largest in Colorado, turning out silver bars to the value of about $25,000 per month. At this point the road forks off to Central City, distant fifteen miles. Returning to Boulder, excursions to Gold Hill and Sunshine, now quite the liveliest mining camps in Colorado, will be in order. The distance is but eight or nine miles, over a good mountain road. Jamestown and the Peabody Springs should not be neglected. Having taken in the various surrounding objects of interest, not excepting the volcanic dike at Valmont and the Erie coal mines, the most extensive in the Rocky Mountain region, the cars may be taken to Longmont, the quiet colony town on the St. Vrain. This is the terminus of the eastern division of the Colorado Central Railway. From here Estes Park and Long's Peak are accessible by a good wagon-road. The distance to Estes Park is forty miles. The ascent of Long's Peak requires two days. It is accessible only from this park, and is one of the most difficult heights to climb in the whole Rocky Mountain country. But the summit once reached the reward is ample. From this height of 14,271 feet a sublime and awful scene is presented. On one side you look straight down into a chasm nearly 3,000 feet deep; on another there is a rugged slope, with broken rocks and precipices, while far over all myriads of peaks, all along the Snowy Range and its connecting mountain chains, may be seen for a distance of 300 miles. Returning to Longmont there is a stage to Fort Collins, from which private conveyance can be obtained for a ride to Rist's, Cache a la Poudre, and Hook and Moore Cañons, and to the new silver diggings about Livermore. Fort Collins is a small colony town, and has daily stage lines to Cheyenne, Longmont and Greeley. To the latter place is twenty-five miles. Greeley has suffered considerable depression in the past two years; real estate is low and business dull. But still it has an enterprising people, who stick by, and expect to see a great city here some time. Its present population is about 2,000. It has lately been made the county seat of Weld County, has good hotels, the Colorado and Greeley House; two banks, two newspapers, several churches, good public schools, &c. Taking the Denver Pacific Railway to Denver, the tour of Northern Colorado is completed.

And now we have reserved the best for the last. Entering the narrow-gauge cars of the Rio Grande Road, a ride of seventy-six miles carries us up the Platte Valley, over the summit of the divide, to Colorado Springs, distant five miles, from which is Manitou, the Saratoga of the new West. This part of Colorado is so well known, and its attractions have been so often described, that we will not weary the reader with a rehearsal of them. It is sufficient to say that new and better arrangements have been made for the climbers of Pike's Peak, and the Garden of the Gods will put on its best look to this season's tourists. Handsome livery outfits may be obtained at Colorado Springs, Manitou or old Colorado City for drives to Chiann Cañon, Monument Park, Falls of the Fountaine, Ute Pass, and other places. At Manitou increased hotel accommodations have been provided. The hotels now open are the Manitou Mansions, Cliff House, Maison Doréo, and Manitou House. They will together accommodate about 300 guests. Some have cottages near at hand for tourists and invalids who desire to spend the Summer. Croquet grounds, billiard halls, bath-houses, and provision for all pleasures are provided. At Colorado Springs the principal hotels are the El Paso, Cascade Villa, Eureka, American, and Colorado Springs. At Colorado City is the Bond House. At all these places the rates are from $2 to $4 per day and $6 to $15 per week, according to the house and kind of accommodations demanded. There are good restaurants where meals can be obtained at $5 per week, and rooms engaged about town for from $2 to $4 per week. The North-western Stage Company's coaches leave Colorado Springs Station daily upon the arrival of trains for Manitou. Rogers' express hack leaves Manitou daily at 9 o'clock A. M. for Colorado Springs, and returns at 2 P. M. The fare is fifty cents. The fare from Denver to Manitou and return, including the drives to all the surrounding resorts, is often placed as low as $6 to $7 when going with excursions, while the regular price is $10. Stages leave Colorado Springs three times a week for South Park and the Mount Lincoln mines, via Manitou Springs, Ute Pass, Summit Park, Petrified Stumps, Castello's, Hot and Sulphur Springs, and other points of interest. The distance is eighty miles. Fare, $6; or through from Denver, via Colorado Springs, $12.

Having seen all there is to be seen at Colorado Springs, and taken one or more of these side trips, there remains the jaunt to Cañon City and vicinity to complete the rounds of the accessible resorts of Colorado. This can be done by taking a carriage drive across the country from Colorado Springs, forty-three miles, or by rail round to Pueblo, and thence via Arkansas Valley Branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, distance eighty-seven miles. Cañon City lies upon the base of a beautiful park, called Cañon Park, and is surrounded by mountains on three sides—Pike's Peak range on the north, Wet Mountains on the south, and the main range on the west. Within a circuit of a few miles are not only scenic and sanitary attractions, equal to any found in the West—rugged mountains, the grand Cañon of the Arkansas, hot, cold, soda, iron, iron-sulphur, and chalybeate springs—not only all these to contribute to health and pleasure, but there is also a wonderful profusion of material wealth to tempt the capitalist—mountains of iron, many square miles of coal, copper, lead, petroleum, alum, and soda. The best coal yet mined in Colorado is found here in veins of from four to seven feet, and the daily product reaches 200 tons. The wells on Oil Creek, six miles distant, have furnished all the burning fluid used in Cañon City for several years past. The points of most interest to be visited are the Hot Springs, one mile distant; Iron Rock Spring, three and a half miles; Soda Springs, half a mile; Main Cañon of the Arkansas, five miles; Lincoln Park, two miles; Marble Caves, twelve miles; coal and iron mines, five to fifteen miles. Fine livery teams can be procured to make these visits. The principal hotels at Cañon City are the McClure, Commercial, Cañon City, and Fremont, besides several genteel boarding-houses. The two first-named hotels are new. Prices range from $2 to $4 per day. Daily stages leave Cañon City for the San Juan mining region; there are also lines of hacks running to Rosita, in the Hardscrabble silver region, and into the Wet Mountain Valley.

Having made the rounds designated in this article, the tourist has seen the most accessible resorts and points of interest in Colorado. He will find in the several towns better hotel fare and finer conveyances at less cost than in former seasons. The high-pressure system is gradually going out and everything coming down to moderate profits. While railroad tariffs remain nearly the same as last season—eight to ten cents per mile—yet by taking advantage of the special rates every few days made to accommodate excursions, celebrations, or festivities in the different towns, one can manage to make the rounds at but little more than would be exacted at the old Eastern resorts. As all desire to count the cost before venturing on a journey of this kind it might be well to say that by a careful estimate of expenses one can go from New-York to Colorado and back, see all the sights enumerated in this article in a month's time, and at a cost of not over $400. To be sure the traveler would be a littled hurried, and it is better to double the length of time. It would not add over $200 more to the expenses of the journey. He would not then have the regret when looking back upon his Rocky Mountain trip that he missed this or that attraction which to have seen would have added greatly to his pleasures, and increased his knowledge of this Switzerland of America.

THE CROPS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONDITION OF CERTAIN CROPS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The following synopsis of the condition of certain crops has been received from J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture: The condition of Winter wheat generally is still reported comparatively low. A marked improvement is observed since the April and May returns in the Winter wheat prospects of the West, especially in Kansas. The State averages of the condition of Winter wheat in the district beyond the Alleghanies are as follows: West Virginia, 60; Kentucky, 81; Ohio, 57; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 71; Illinois, 64; Missouri, 55; Kansas, 97. The fly and chinch-bug have wrought some injury in the Western States, and drought has been locally injurious. The condition of Spring wheat is much better, though not generally a full average. The State averages are as follows: Illinois, 91; Wisconsin, 94; Minnesota, 99; Iowa, 97; Missouri, 59; Kansas, 97; Nebraska, 105.

The present indications of the condition of Winter and Spring wheat point to four-fifths of a full crop.

Rye promises better than wheat; yet it will not mature a full crop. It is best in Northern New-England and in the Gulf States.

There is a small increase in the breadth of the oats crop, caused in part by the abandonment of Winter wheat areas. Its condition is generally good, almost a full average in the States of largest production, but better in central districts than on the Atlantic coast or in California.

Spring barley has less than its usual area in the Middle States, but its acreage has been increased beyond the Mississippi. The promise of a crop is moderately good; although the condition is somewhat below an average in most of the States.

The area in clover has increased in New-England, and still more in the Southern Atlantic States, but has declined in Western States. The adverse influences of Winter and early Spring have depreciated its condition, especially in northern latitudes. Spring pasture is superior in New-Hampshire, Vermont, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Michigan, Kansas, and Oregon, and nearly an average in the Ohio basin. Frosts have been destructive of fruits in large areas, which may be considered second or third class as fruit regions. In the districts depended on for the supplies of great markets fruit prospects range from fair to good in the East, with a less favorable showing in the Western States. In Delaware an average is reported; in Maryland nearly a full crop is expected, and in New-Jersey a reduced yield, as also in Western New-York, and to a greater extent in Michigan and other Western fruit districts.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE, SIR EDWARD THORNTON—THE LA PAZ PRISONERS—CLAIMS DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, has recently sent to the United States and Mexican Claims Commission his decisions in the cases of the "La Paz" prisoners. He makes the following award of $1,000 without interest, payable in gold, to each of the persons mentioned: M. B. Evans, T. V. W. Rathborn, Frederick Satterly, William Wallace, John Dockendorff, J. M. Leonard, Augustus Manning, W. C. Pettijohn, W. H. Hughes, John A. Cullen, Frank Cleves, A. A. Harper, A. E. Wilde Watson, Hodge W. Perry, A. J. Fletcher, J. W. Hawkins, J. B. Smith, A. W. Browning.

Also the following awards: J. Bogy, $500, without interest; A. Brown, $500, without interest; John Craig, $2,000, without interest; Francis McCready, $42, with interest, and $2,000, without interest; F. Wray, $52, with interest, and $2,000, without interest; Luther Carter, $84 with interest and $2,000 without interest; Peter Paul, $52 with and $2,000 without interest; Samuel Morey, $52 and $2,000 without interest; John Sampson, $39 with and $2,000 without interest; Hermann P. Wolff, $270 with and $2,000 without interest; George Brown, $52 with and $2,000 without interest; R. M. Couch, $39 with and $2,000 without interest; Peter Wilson, $39 with and $2,000 without interest; Benjamin Ripley, $1,415 with and $2,000 without interest; M. L. King, $2,000 with and $1,000 without interest; Robert G. Baldwin, $500 without interest; James Ballentine, $1,800 with and $1,000 without interest; D. H. Whitfield, $170 with and $2,000 without interest; J. Turpin, $52 with and $2,000 without interest; John Adams, $39 with and $2,000 without interest; Charles Leaven, $42 with and $7,000 without interest; Samuel Weldon, $39 with and $2,000 without interest; Louis Dusenberg, $239 with and $2,000 without interest.

The umpire dismisses the following: Jabez M. Tipton, S. B. Pingrey, William Douglass, D. R. Colby, S. B. Wilcox, Henry Lock, W. Davis, N. S. Young, John Nichols, Absalom Cryers, William Roberts, G. W. Hopkins, E. F. Myers, Lewis Scorce, Martin Hart, W. Chamberlin, Walter Smith, W. F. Mills, J. H. Kellar, Charles Nodine, Sandford Crocks, Charles Brown, John Baker, E. S. Smith, L. B. Dresser, William Rafferty, M. Barnes, R. Blair, M. Terrill, John Walden, William Calahan, J. P. Ferxes, A. S. St. John, D. F. Zea, George White, William Snyder, Hester MacArtor, Administratrix, J. H. Painter, R. J. Black, M. Carter, John Anderson, William Scrivener, John B. Jones, A. H. Whitner, J. M. Bumah, W. M. Jordan, A. M. Spencer, J. J. Arington.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—The June trotting meeting at Beacon Park began to-day with a large attendance. There were two good races. In the 2:45 class g. m. Frances was the favorite over the field, but, after winning the first heat and making a dead heat with Sleepy Joe, she was distanced in the fourth heat for running. In the 2:26 class Dan Mace's Blanche was the favorite, and won the race.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,000, for the 2:45 class, mile beats, three in five, in harness:

D. Mace's b. m. Maud	2	3	1	1	1
J. Trant's T. B. French	3	4	3	2	2
J. F. Kilcommon's g. m. Frances	1	0	2	3 dis	
M. Roden's b. g. Sleepy Joe	4	0	4	4 dis	

Time—2:34, 2:33, 2:34½, 2:32½, 2:35½.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,500; mile heats:

D. Mace's blk. m. Blanche	1	3	1	1
M. Carroll's br. s. Jubilee Lambert	2	1	2	9
J. S. Baker's b. g. Tom Keeler	4	5	3	2
T. S. Carpenter's b. s. H. W. Genet	3	2	6	4
J. S. Parker's b. s. Parker Abdallah	6	7	5	3
G. Walker's b. m. Mary Bird	7	4	4	7
William Sargent's b. m. Lady Banker	5	6	8	8
William Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelley	8	8	7	6
E. Deckenbosh's b. m. Kitty D	9	9	9	5

Time—2:25, 2:25, 2:27½, 2:28.

BASE-BALL.

On the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, the Keystone and Chatham Clubs, both of this City, played their first game of base-ball for the amateur championship, in the presence of about 500 people. The game was called at 3:30 P. M., and was well contested by both sides. The score was kept quite low, and the game was finally won by the Chatham Club, the score standing 6 to 5 in their favor. The Keystone Club suffered the disadvantage of having several of their regular nine absent, and of having to substitute a number of the second nine in their places. They made a good show however, as will be seen by the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Keystone	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Chatham	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6

To-day there will be no game on the Union Grounds. To-morrow afternoon the Flyaway Club, of this city, and the Arlington Club, of Brooklyn, will play a game there. Next week there will be three professional games on the Union Grounds—one on Tuesday, June 29, between the Bostons and Mutuals; a second on Wednesday, June 30, between the Bostons and Atlantics; and a third on Friday, July 2, between the Atlantics and Bostons. On Monday, July 5, there will be a professional game between the Atlantics and Mutuals, on the Union Grounds.

THE BLACK HILLS.

GOLD REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN LARGE QUANTITIES—ONE HUNDRED MINERS AT WORK.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—The following dispatch has just been received from Col. R. J. Dodge, who is in command of the escort to Prof. Jenney's Black Hills Exploring Expedition:

HARNEY'S PEAK, June 19.

Gold has been found in paying quantities on French Creek. Custar's report has been confirmed in every particular. The command is well and in fine condition.

Private advices received here say that the command found 100 miners at work in Custar's Gulch, taking out gold at the rate of from $5 to $25 a pan. The evidences are strong that there are many more miners in that country. The gold found is coarse and scaly, but easily pounded. Quartz mines are abundant, but no one has prospected them. No Indians were seen by the command. They are north of the peak.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

FORT LARAMIE, Wyoming Territory, June 22.—A party from the Black Hills arrived here to-day, bringing the following intelligence: Prof. Jenney's party and the expedition under Col. Dodge have formed a permanent camp on French Creek near Harney's Peak, which they have called Camp Harney. Gold seems to have been found in abundance. Nearly 100 miners were found there in different camps, who have made claims and done considerable work in building sluices, digging ditches, &c. Some of the party report that the soldiers in the command have panned out gold dust of a rich quality. The command is reported in good condition.

THE RECENT STRIKE.

ONE OF THE LEADERS REGARDS THE SITUATION WITH MELANCHOLY.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Journal* of Monday, 21st inst., contains the following card:

To the M. and L. B. A. of Schuylkill County:

BROTHERS: What I have feared ever since the Hyde Park men in April refused to come out and share with us the burdens of the suspension is upon us at last. We are beaten—forced by the unrelenting necessities of our wives and little ones to accept terms which, as we have already told the Coal Exchange and the public, we could never under any other circumstances have been forced to accept. It is not the part of brave men, however, to be cast down, no matter how unfortunate may appear the situation of the present or how gloomy the prospects of the future. I hope, therefore, that you will be of good cheer, that you will deliberate carefully as to what shall next be done, that you do nothing in haste which you may have cause to repent at leisure. I will not at this time urge upon you the advisability of sticking to the good ship of union. My traducers and yours deride the union, and will caution you against it, or at least against its so-called "leaders," and it is better, therefore, that you should decide upon the course to be pursued in the future without being unduly influenced by solicitations from me. All I ask you is that you comport yourselves as becomes true men, who, though in your battle over-matched, have no reason to be ashamed of the cause which, under the pressure of an infamous conspiracy, aided by an unprecedented array of adverse circumstances, is for the nonce under a cloud. I shall call a meeting of the Executive Board, when I hope all the districts will be as usual represented, and by delegates prepared to speak freely and fearlessly the will of their constituencies. Fraternally, JOHN F. WELSH.

THE MINERS' TROUBLES SETTLED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 22.—A final settlement of the coal-mining troubles was reached this afternoon. The Region Board called on Charles Parrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, with the request that the officers of the Union, who have been refused re-employment for their prominent part in the late strike be allowed to go to work. The petition was granted, but Mr. Parrish wished it distinctly understood that the Miners' Union is no longer to dictate as to who shall be employed or discharged, and that the men shall not be forced to join the union in order to enter the mines. The greatest harmony prevails, and all the collieries will start to-morrow.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 22.—All the troops which have been on duty in the Schuylkill coal regions will be immediately sent home, orders to that effect having been issued to-day.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The ninth quadrennial of the Phi Nu Theta Fraternity occurred last night at Middletown, Conn.

The weather at Omaha, Neb., was extremely hot yesterday, the thermometer reaching 97° in the shade.

The investigation into the charges against the Reading Coal and Iron Company has been adjourned until July 7.

Sir Hugh Allan and Hon. J. J. C. Abbott arrived at Quebec yesterday, passengers by the steam-ship Polynesian.

Railway mail service has been ordered from Ashburnham Depot to Ashburnham Centre, Mass., on the Ashburnham Railroad.

Thomas Honesty, was instantly killed near the chain bridge, Washington, yesterday morning by a fragment of a stone thrown from a blasting.

The Danish brig Surprise, which put into Key West, Fla., on the voyage from Honduras for London, has been sold for $600 under decree of the Admiralty Court.

The Dominion Rifle Association's meeting opens at Ottawa, Ontario, on the 7th of September next. Prizes in money and plate valued at $4,500 will be offered for competition.

The steam-ship Strathtay, outward bound from Quebec, went ashore on the north-west reef of Bic Island during a fog on Sunday night. A steam-tug and two schooners have gone to her assistance.

Thomas E. Lloyd, a well-known lawyer of Washington, D. C., died yesterday afternoon. For several years he was President of the Board of Aldermen under the old city Government, and several times Acting Mayor of the city.

A scaffolding in the new Opera-house in Detroit, Mich., gave way yesterday, and fell a distance of fifty feet, carrying with it four workmen, one of whom, named Jackson, was instantly killed, and three, perhaps, fatally injured.

At Fort Foote, Md., yesterday morning, George Moore, during an altercation with two soldiers named Kendrick and Rogers, was stabbed in the arm by Kendrick, from the effects of which he died in an hour. Kendrick and Rogers are both under arrest.

Thomas Henry Smith, (colored,) who was shot in Baltimore last Saturday night by a white man named William Meter, died yesterday from the effects of his wounds. The Coroner's jury to-night rendered a verdict that Smith came to his death at the hands of Meter, who is held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A box was received from San Francisco, yesterday, addressed to the Albany Burgesses Corps, at Albany, N. Y., containing thirteen hats for the line and staff officers of the company. The hats are made of the fur of the Alaska white fox. The fur is of a choice and elegant quality, and the hats are beautifully ornamented with a gilt tassel suspended from the monogram "A. B. C." It is not known who sent them.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE FIRES IN THE CANADIAN WOODS.

The fires stopped navigation on the Upper Ottawa yesterday morning. The people at St. Josephs are burying their household furniture and other effects in the ground, to protect it from the fire. The smoke in the City of Ottawa was not so dense yesterday.

OTHER FIRES.

A house at Tilton, N. H., owned by D. W. Beckler, of Boston, was burned on Monday night. Loss, $20,000.

W. E. Tabb & Co.'s woolen and flouring mills at Dover, Mason County, Ky., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000.

In Georgetown, Ky., on Sunday, a livery-stable and four dwellings were burned. A number of horses in the stable were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

The steam-boat R. W. Skillinger, lying at her wharf in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday night was struck by lightning and burned to the water's edge. The loss is $15,000; insured for $10,000 in Western companies.

Three lime kilns were burned at Rockland, Me., yesterday, two belonging to the Cobb Lime Company and one to John Crockett. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $1,000, on Crockett's. It is supposed to have been an incendiary fire.

A fire broke out last evening in the saw and planing-mill of Stetson & Pope, at the corner of First and E streets, South Boston. The fire caught in the engine-room, whence it communicated with the drying-room, located directly above, and thence with other buildings, three in number, all of which were destroyed. The loss is $13,000.

YALE'S NEW BUILDINGS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS EXPENDED.

THE NEW CHAPEL AND ITS PECULIARITIES—THE PEABODY MUSEUM—HOW IT WILL BE APPROPRIATED—THE SUCCESSFUL WORK OF PROF. MARSH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 21, 1875.

The Yale Campus, or at least the north half of it, looks like anything just now rather than a cloistered retreat for students. Huge blocks of New-Jersey freestone are piled up before "Durfee" and "Farnam." Squads of workmen are moving in all directions. The black-coats, on their way to examination, have to pick their steps among stone-cutters and carpenters and masons, with their brown overalls; and it is to be hoped that the hoarse cry of "more mortar," which rises so frequently, won't disturb any of the poor fellows in Alumni Hall close by, as they bend over "Analytics," Thucydides, and Guizot.

Everybody seems to be disposed to make as light as possible of the chaos which reigns triumphantly where once the grass was so velvety green, because it is one more proof of the prosperity of Alma Mater. However, order is being gradually evolved, and by the Commencement of the next Fall term two more large buildings will be ready for use, which have been built at an expense of nearly or quite $300,000. Since last commencement, also, West Divinity Hall has been completed, and is now occupied by students, the cost of which, including what was paid for the land, was another $160,000. The new boat-house, which I have already described, cost, without counting the purchase of the land, $22,800.

The new chapel and the Peabody Museum are both already so far advanced that a very good idea can be formed with regard to the effect which they will produce. It was some time ago determined by the college authorities that the new buildings on the proper or old historic "College Green," as they were erected from time to time, should be arranged around its sides, so as to make a quadrangle. According to the plan, the whole centre of this quadrangle is to be open and unobstructed by buildings. It followed, therefore, as a necessity, that the position of the new chapel should be in the line of the other buildings. Then, in order that one whose corner of the quadrangle and its whole Elm street side might be at once completed, so that all might see and understand what was contemplated, the new chapel was located on the corner of College and Elm streets, between "Farnam" and "Durfee." On the college street side it joins on to Farnam Hall, and on the Elm street side it comes quite close up to Durfee Hall, but there is an open space left between the two of some twenty-five feet. I have been thus particular because the position of the chapel on this corner has been pretty freely criticised. The question is asked, Why was not the chapel made a building by itself—entirely detached from all others? Why was it not put in the very centre of the "College Green," with the other buildings grouped around it? The answer is: Such an arrangement would have cut up the proposed great quadrangle into two small ones, and the whole effect would have been lost, or at least impaired. It is claimed that when the quadrangle is completed everybody will be satisfied. The architect is Mr. Russell Sturgis, of New-York. The chapel is built of rough, brown sandstone from near Newark, N. J., and the ornaments and moldings and the beautiful arcade which goes all around it are of Ohio sandstone, the lighter color of which contrasts very finely with the other. The cappings of the windows and the doors, as also the steps, are of "blue stone." There is a spacious apse on the College street end, which comes just under the famous "big elm," which all Yale men well remember. I am sorry to see it was necessary to trim off some of its branches. However, it still remains the largest tree in New-Haven. There is an oriel window on Elm street, and on each side of it two large panels of Ohio stone, which are beautifully carved; the one to the east with the seal and motto of the college, "*Lux et Veritas*," and the other to the west, with the arms of the State of Connecticut and its motto, "*Qui Transtulit Sustinet.*" The effect is very fine, as is also that of the light and graceful arcade of which I have spoken. The capitals of its columns are all carved by hand. Then, above all there is a border of vine leaves in Ohio stone, carved also by hand after the walls were built.

Whatever may be thought of connecting the Chapel with the line of buildings around the quadrangle, there can be but one opinion of the interior. For the purposes for which it is intended it is admirably contrived. It may seem odd to mention first in the list of excellences that the students can get out of it quickly. But to anybody who has been a student himself this will be recognized as an important desideratum, and there are, we are happy to say, six different outside doors. It is to be remembered, also, that in a college, a chapel is not a show-room, which is only used occasionally, but a room that is to be constantly in use. It is, therefore, very necessary that it should be easily lighted and warmed, and that its accoustic qualities should be made a principal object. These requisites have, as we suppose, determined the architect in the construction of his ceiling. A young lady said to me the very day I came in town, "They've spoiled the chapel by making a flat ceiling!" But, in the first place, my dear madam, the ceiling is not flat; it is flat "with a cove at the corners," which I think gives a very fine finish. If there had been a higher ceiling, with open-work arches, it might have been more imposing, but it would have been impossible to hear any one who should be speaking. There would be added also the difficulty of warming the building. The ceiling is finished, if I remember aright, in blue and gold panel-work. The moldings and other ornamental work are in brick-work, very much like that in the Marquand Chapel, across the street, which has been much admired. There are three galleries—one at the west end, and one at each end of the transept. The organ is to be in the apse, behind the pulpit, and is to be played by the organist from a seat in front of the pulpit, where the choir are also to have seats with him, in advance of all the other seats in the body of the house. There are, I am told, sittings for 1,100 persons, and the audience-room is capable of being enlarged whenever it shall be necessary. There are still some details of the exterior which are not finally decided upon; but President Porter told me that probably there would be two towers added to the west end, toward Durfee Hall. There is already a small tower just at the place of connection with "Farnam." This beautiful building which has long been very much needed by the college, is the munificent gift of the late Mr. Joseph Battell, a merchant of New-York, whose family have been intimately connected in various ways with the college in its past history for many years.

The present edifice will be the third chapel which has been built for the accommodation of the students. The first, which still stands on the college grounds, and is known as the "Athenæum," was commenced during the Presidency of President Clapp, in 1761, and was completed in 1763. After having been used sixty-one years it gave way, in 1824, to the building which is still used. This old chapel, as it will soon be called, has, therefore, been in actual use a little more than fifty years.

The new Peabody Museum fronts on High street, and is a very imposing building. When completed it will occupy the whole space on High street, between Elm and Library streets, and will be 350 feet in length. It stands back from High street 33 feet, and back from Elm street 35 feet. It has three stories, with a high basement, making really four stories. Only the north wing has thus far been erected, which is on the corner of High and Elm streets. This wing has a front on High street of 115 feet, and on Elm street of 100 feet. Prof. Marsh tells me that he expects to have this wing finished so as to be ready for occupation in October next, when the various collections which are in the possession of the college will at once be transferred to it. The basement is to be taken up in part by working-rooms, but will be largely devoted to the exhibition of fossil footprints. The first story is to be appropriated to mineralogy; the second to geology, with the fossil vertebrata from the Rocky Mountain region; the third to zoology, and the attic to archæology and ethnology. The architect is Mr. J. C. Cady, of New-York City, who was also the architect of North Sheffield Hall, which was built about two years ago. The museum is of brick, with heavy trimmings of Nova Scotia sandstone. The cost of this north wing will be about $160,000.

This grand building is acknowledged by all in New-Haven to be a monument of the energy, the tact, and the perseverance of Prof. Othniel C. Marsh. In the first place it was through his influence that the funds were originally procured from his uncle, Mr. George Peabody; and these funds are by no means exhausted by what has already been done. There is still a supplementary fund, which will serve for the completion of the whole museum at a future time. Prof. Marsh is really a remarkable man. He is a constant subject of wonder to his friends and associates. It is not only that his conceptions are all on a magnificent scale, but he does things on a magnificent scale. He is a man of very few words, and to a superficial observer would seem cold and apathetic. But the world has yet to learn how much he has accomplished in his Rocky Mountain expeditions, in making collections of specimens in all the departments of science in which he is interested. One of his friends said to me: "Why, half of the cellars in New-Haven are full of his fossil horses, and elephants, and whales!" A distinguished English naturalist said to me some time ago: "The thing I want to do most in the United States is to go to New-Haven and see Prof. Marsh and his 'fossil horses.'" Prof. Marsh is a true enthusiast in science. I believe it is generally known that he draws no salary; and as a single illustration of the princely way he does things, I will only mention, in concluding, that in the single matter of procuring apparatus to assist in the study of his specimens, he expended $10,000 from his own pocket, all the advantages of which accrue to the college.

SOME COLLEGE BOYS OF NOTE.

HOW MEN WHO HAVE ACHIEVED DISTINCTION RANKED AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE—LONGFELLOW AS A YOUTHFUL POET—HAWTHORNE AND PIERCE AS FAST FRIENDS—SENATOR FESSENDEN AND THE WAR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A letter writer at Brunswick, Me., sketches pleasantly some of the college experiences of Longfellow and Hawthorne, Pierce and Fessenden, Cilley and John A. Andrew. He says:

Perhaps the man of all men who knows more than any about this subject is the venerable Prof. Packard, still living at the ripe old age of seventy-seven, in a retired mansion just outside the college yard. He was the early tutor of Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Pierce. He has been a Professor at the college over half a century. He is now the college librarian. It was a beautiful afternoon as I walked up to the Campus, and, passing into the library, with its lofty roof and oaken gallery, found the old Professor in a corner nook reading a late review. He has a personal greeting for every one, and personal knowledge of all save four who have graduated from Bowdoin for over half a century. He went over the incidents of these fifty years or more, seemingly as if they were but the occurrences of yesterday. Of his old colaborers not one is left behind. Packard became a tutor in the college in 1819. Longfellow, Hawthorne, Abbott, the historian, Congressman Cilley, George B. Cheever, the celebrated divine, and author of "Deacon Giles' Distillery," besides ex-Senator J. W. Bradbury, of Maine, and several other distinguished men, were graduates in the Class of 1825. The distinguished Commodore Preble also had an only son in this class, as did old Jeremiah Mason, the famous lawyer of New-Hampshire. The son of the latter studied law, but died in early life. It is said the class, as a whole, was very ambitious. Young Cilley, who was afterward shot by Graves, earnestly contended in his class for the first position. But he found too strong an opponent in Josiah S. Little, of Portland, who was somewhat older than the rest of the class, and who had been finely fitted at Exeter. And so young Cilley, after his first year, seemed to lose his ambition, and fell back. It was thought that Little would make his mark in the world, but he came in possession of a large property, and in addition married a rich wife, and so never reached the goal of fame. At graduation, the three first parts, the orations, were awarded to Little, Bradbury, and Longfellow. It may seem strange to some that of all the men who have gone out from Bowdoin, no one who has ever graduated first in his class has achieved a national reputation. The poet Longfellow, I believe, has come the nearest to it. He was third in his class, while Hawthorne stood No. 18, Abbott, the historian, about 20, Pierce about 20, and John A. Andrew came out at the foot.

LONGFELLOW.

In his college days Longfellow's parents resided in Portland. The young poet entered Bowdoin one year in advance, as a Sophomore, at the early age of fifteen. In college, I am told, he had no exclusive associates. He mingled and talked freely with all, and so came to be universally regarded by the boys as a social and genial fellow. In recitations he was always very prompt and attentive. He showed himself to be a very fine recitation scholar. In the languages he was especially finished, and his themes always bore the stamp of a classical mind. In mathematics and metaphysics, however, he was not particularly distinguished, though he acquitted himself fairly. While in college he wrote a great deal of poetry, among which is one poem now in print, much admired. Prof. Packard while in Boston once called upon James G. Carter, then the editor of the *Literary Review* of Boston. "Who is that young fellow down there," says Mr. Carter, "who writes such good poetry?" It seems that young Longfellow was a constant poetical contributor to this *Review* while in college. There is a very old desk now in college which is said to have been a part of the college furniture of the poet. I am told that while in college he read nearly all the distinguished British poets, and showed himself very fond of the old essayists of history and biography. While in college he also delivered before the students a very fine production on "King Philip and Miles Standish," and at graduation the subject of his oration was "The Life and Writings of Chatterton." But he was then, as now, very much averse to public speaking. It will be half a century next July since he graduated. His class will hold a reunion at that time, and Longfellow will deliver a poem.

HAWTHORNE.

Hawthorne's parents lived in the old town of Salem, Mass. Young Nathaniel entered Bowdoin at the age of seventeen. As a student he was the reverse of young Longfellow in almost every respect. It was Longfellow's nature to be frank and social with all. Hawthorne, on the other hand, was sensitive, shy, reserved, quiet, and meditative, and he oftener preferred to be by himself. Says one of his old classmates to the writer: "I think he was the most peculiar young man in his tastes I ever met. One peculiarity of his college days I remember very well. On leaving the recitation-room, instead of keeping with the rest of the class as they stopped to laugh and chat, he would immediately drop off either by himself or in company with one of his particular associates. I remember it was often his delight to wander away alone down among the pines. Here in some noiseless retreat he would remain for hours studying and musing by himself. He seemed to have a dread of contact with his fellow-students, and exhibited tendencies to solitude. But few of his classmates ever came to know him well. In college he had but three associates. With these he was very intimate. One was Franklin Pierce. Pierce afterward became President of the United States, and Hawthorne his biographer. I remember," continued my informant, "seeing them often together in college days, and I know the friendship which they then formed for each other lasted through life. Hawthorne's two other associates in college were Horatio Bridge, now at the head of the Bureau of Clothing in the Naval Department, and George S. Sawyer, now Chief Justice of South Carolina." In recitations Hawthorne was not remarkable for accuracy. In fact, he was very often deficient. Mathematics he disliked very much. He excelled only in one branch—that of a writer. Prof. Newman often spoke of his translations as showing a high order of taste, while his English compositions were always excellent. He was, indeed, a lover of literature, and preferred rather to give vent to his natural genius than to allow himself to be cramped and molded into the mere memorizing machine of the class-room. But to complete the story, some one has said that Hawthorne was blessed with a noble wife, whom if he had never loved he would in all probability have died undeveloped and unknown. Both are now dead. Hawthorne sleeps on a pleasant hill-slope near Concord. His ideal wife rests in an old church-yard in London. In heaven, let us trust, their souls are again united.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

When Franklin Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820 he was sixteen years of age. Four years later he graduated, and bade his friend Hawthorne, who was to remain another year, good-bye. Pierce, I am told, did not do much during his first two years in college. He seemed to look upon the labors of a Greek or Latin lexicon as a kind of an unsocial and unprofitable drudgery. At the end of his second year, however, he suddenly changed his course. Prof. Packard says young Pierce afterward told him how it came about. One day as he lay on his bed the thought of his whole past course, with a remark on the subject dropped by one of his class-mates, suddenly flashed upon him. He resolved to do better. And he did. Prof. Packard says he afterward heard Pierce recite in Locke at his Junior examination, and it was one of the best recitations of the class. I am told, also, that he was a very earnest student in logic and political economy, and while in college gave much time to the speeches and works of the best British statesmen. His themes also were noted for their finish, and he achieved not a little reputation in college as a debater. Even then he was an ardent politician, and, says my informant, "I have seen young Pierce often laying down the case before a knot of politicians at the village Post Office." A young man of fine looks, pleasing address, and by instinct a gentleman, he was one of the most popular men at college—in fact, a general favorite with all. While in college he taught school one Winter in one of the rural districts of Maine and found much favor also in the eyes of all the country girls. "Speaking of debating," says my informant, "I remember one evening as I passed through the college hall to my room, I heard some one speaking in an earnest tone. The door of the library was open. The members of one of the college societies were engaged in debate. The question was a political one. I paused and listened to this voice. The longer I remained the more I seemed fastened to the place. At the close I declared I had never listened to a more plausible or ingenious argument. The young man who made it was Franklin Pierce."

A RECEPTION TO GEN. LAFAYETTE.

Again it is said that he played a prominent part in the following incident: Lafayette, who was everywhere hailed with joy in this country, was at that time on a tour through the Eastern States. The renowned patriot had got as far east as Portsmouth, when it became doubtful if he would proceed further. It had, however, been reported that he would pass through Brunswick, and so it was proposed by Pierce, Cilley, and others, to give Lafayette a reception. Accordingly the students hired carriages, secured a cannon, and went at the proper time out on the Brunswick road to meet the General and his staff. About 9 o'clock in the evening there was seen coming up the road the procession of students all ablaze. By a preconcerted arrangement it was announced at the moment through all the town that Lafayette was near. The people rushed out of their houses, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and cheer rose upon cheer. The General bowed in acknowledgement, and finally got down from his carriage, and condescended to kiss several of the fair young ladies. That man was not Gen. Lafayette, but one John Cleveland, of New-York, a student, who had personated the character to perfection. The whole affair wound up with a supper—a good joke—and so the people of Brunswick never saw the real hero.

FESSENDEN.

The great Senator Fessenden, the peer of Sumner, was also a graduate of Bowdoin. He was a black-eyed young boy when he entered college, though it is said he proved himself a good scholar and a young man of excellent habits. Yet the Professors found in him evidence of that same sterling independence which he exhibited in later life. In his college days, as now, the town boys went under the name of "yaggers," a title given to them by the students. Not unfrequently these bitter foes, the yaggers and students, met each other in battle. It was not safe for a student to be out at night alone. One evening it was suddenly announced that a crowd of "yaggers" had seized a student and were severely beating him down in the pines. The military company of students was suddenly called out and hastened to the scene. Young Fessenden led the troops. No sooner had he reached the field when President Allen appeared, all ablaze with excitement. Says President Allen: "Fessenden, I order you to your room. Go at once or you will suffer punishment." Fessenden instantly replied, "I should glory to be punished in such a cause," and in the same breath ordered his young soldiers on. The story goes that there was some difficulty between Fessenden and the Faculty about the time of his graduation, on account of which Fessenden's diploma was withheld. In later years, after the great man got into Congress, the college Faculty, it is said, offered to forward his diploma to him, to which he replied that "he had got along without it thus far, and he thought he could the rest of the way. However this may be, it is a well-known fact that in his later years at least he was a very firm friend of the college and not unfrequently came back to visit the scenes of his youth.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

John A. Andrew, afterward the famous Governor of Massachusetts, was another graduate of Bowdoin of the Class of '37. His parents resided in Windham, Me., a small town about twenty miles from Portland. Here Andrew in his early days attended school. As a college student at Bowdoin, it is said, he took very low rank in his class, and was utterly indifferent to all college honors. This was not because young Andrew was a dull fellow, for he was not. But his mind was on the world without. He was very fond of the open air, and often on a leisure afternoon he would roam across the country, talking with everybody he chanced to meet. He was ever a close observer of men and things, and when he returned after one of these trips on a vacation he had a store of anecdotes to tell the boys. His love of the mirthful knew no bounds. Says my informant: "He made everybody happy around him, and frequently the boys would sit up till midnight around the open fire to listen to his stories." In college he was an ardent lover of music and poetry, and took great pleasure in committing many favorite poems to memory. These he was constantly running over every day. In history, also, he found much to engage his mind, and he was an active member of a debating society, before which he often displayed his youthful powers to the delight of all. He was in every sense of the word a popular fellow. He had a great deal of class feeling, and always manifested, even in little things, a strong love for old associations. Several years before he died he visited his birth-place at Windham and carried away a shingle from the roof of the old house in which he was born. Andrew graduated without a commencement part, but no man in New-England, save Charles Sumner, has gone down to his grave in these ten years past loaded with richer honors than John A. Andrew.

A HOBOKEN COUNCILMAN SENT TO JAIL.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Court of General Sessions was kept open until shortly before 9 o'clock last night, to finish the trial of Councilman Dwyer, of the Fourth Ward of Hoboken, indicted for aiding in the theft of a poll-book at the last Spring election. Dwyer had taken an active part in the election in opposition to the Germans, whose candidate, however, got the most votes. After spending several hours in counting the ballots, the election officers adjourned to take supper with Dwyer, who, it is alleged, had planned to have a confederate steal the poll-book in their absence. The vigilance of one of the three election officers, however, a German, who returned to the polling-place before the rest, frustrated this scheme. When the rest returned, Dwyer took a favorable opportunity to pass the poll-book through an open window to a confederate, who ran away with it. Last week the confederate was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. The jury in Councilman Dwyer's case were sent out at about 8:30 last night, and in about fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner's counsel made a strong plea to have sentence postponed, on the ground that Dwyer required a short time to arrange his business, and have his children cared for, he being a widower. But Judge Hoffman, expressing the hope that the next Legislature will remedy a defect in the law by which the theft of a poll-book is only petty larceny, sentenced Dwyer at once to three months in the Penitentiary. The Hoboken Common Council was in session at the time its member was sentenced.

THE FORT GREENE PEDESTRIAN CLUB RACES.

The annual meeting of the Fort Greene Pedestrian Club was held at Fort Greene place, between Fulton and DeKalb avenues, Brooklyn, last night. The exercises comprised running and walking matches against time and between members of the club. The contests passed off pleasantly and were witnessed by a very large number of persons. The first race, a running match of a half mile against time, was won by Mr. Frank Halstead in 3m. 2s., which is quite fast time, considering the poor condition of the track on which it was made. The next race, also a match against time, was won by Mr. W. P. Halstead, President of the club, who walked six miles in 59m. 37s. The one-mile walking match, which was by far the best and most exciting race of the meeting, was won by Mr. W. H. Waldron from Mr. R. B. Butler by about three yards. Mr. Waldron walked the distance in 7m. 41s., and Mr. Butler in 7m. 44s. The half-mile running race between Messrs. Pickford and Pelletier was also well contested. It was won by Mr. Pelletier, who lead from the start to the finish. The winner's time was 1m. 26s. and the loser's 1m. 27s. The other winners of races were Messrs. Spencer, Treadwell, and Pixley.

A STATE OFFICIAL'S SALARY.

ALBANY, June 22.—William H. Benjamin, Clerk of the Commission of Appeals, through his counsel, G. W. Miller, to-day applied to Justice William Osborn, at a special term, for a mandamus to compel Controller Hopkins to pay him his salary as such Clerk, at the rate of $5,000 per year, instead of $3,500, as is now the case. Benjamin, it appears, claims that the Commission of Appeals is placed on a par with the Court of Appeals as far as the salary of the several Judges of each are concerned, and that the law creating the Commission intended that the Clerk should be on the same footing with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Controller Hopkins, it seems, does not entertain this view, and refuses to pay Mr. Benjamin a greater salary than $3,500. Hence the present application. The motion was opposed by the Attorney General, and at the conclusion of the argument Judge Osborn took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE URUGUAYAN EXILES.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Conant has referred to the Secretary of State for his opinion the telegram of the Collector at Charleston, S. C., asking whether the exiled Uruguayans shall be allowed to land from the bark Puig. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to the Collector of Customs, at Charleston, S. C., to allow the political exiles to land, no good reason being shown why they should be excluded from the country. It appears that though the bark Puig, upon which they were brought, sailed under the Oriental flag, she carried no papers of any kind. There is some trouble in regard to her legal duty in the United States, and it is supposed that she has incurred severe penalties by her arrival as aforesaid. The matter is now under consideration in the Treasury Department.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—Postmaster General Jewell arrived here this morning from St. Louis. He visited the Board of Trade at noon, where brief speeches were made by him, Gov. Hendricks, Gen. Coburn, and others. A banquet was given him at the Bates House this evening.

SICK HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, or costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.—*Advertisement.*

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This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE FIRST CHAPTERS OF A NEW NOVEL BY THOMAS HARDY.
NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.
HAMPTON ANNIVERSARY—A FARM SCHOOL FOR FREEDMEN.
CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH.
THE RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.
INSECT PESTS; CULTURE OF PEPPERMINT; MEAL FEEDING; CHERRIES.
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DIED.

APPLETON.—On Tuesday, June 22, JOHN W. V. APPLETON, at his residence, No. 251 West 11th st. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BRUSH.—At Greenwich, Conn., June 19, BENJAMIN P. BRUSH, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday, June 23, from his late residence, thence to the Second Congregational Church at 2 P. M.

DE VERRY.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., BERTHA DE VERRY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 25th inst., at St. James Church, Newtown, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EDGAR.—At Prospect House, Saranac Lake, June 19, EDWARD C. EDGAR, aged 21 years, son of the late James A. Edgar, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at No. 19 East 14th st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Special train at 11:15 o'clock.

HILL.—On Sunday evening, of pleuro-pneumonia, MATTIE R., wife of George T. Hill, and eldest daughter of Joseph A. Beardsley, in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, near 7th av., this day (Wednesday) at 10 A. M.

LORE.—At his country residence, near Auburn, N. Y., on Sunday morning, June 20, in the 60th year of his age, Rev. DALLAS D. LORE, D. D., editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate.*

The interment will take place from Palmyra, N. J., and funeral exercises will be held there at 1 o'clock Friday. The train leaving New-York at 9:25 A. M., via the Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive in time. Return trains, 3:56 and 5 o'clock P. M. There will also be funeral exercises at his late residence, Auburn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NESI.—On the 19th inst., Mrs. LOUISA E. NESI.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, the 23d inst., from St. Joseph's Church, corner 6th av. and West Washington place.

NELSON.—June 21, THEOPHILUS NELSON, aged 62 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 124 State st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PARK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 21, LAURA V. H., wife of Trenor W. Park, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 24, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 130 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

PEARSALL.—In this City, June 21, WALTER PEARSALL, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Allen Street M. E. Church, on Wednesday, June 23, at 2 o'clock.

ROOD.—At Sheridan, Lasalle County, Ill., on Thursday, June 17, LEVI H. ROOD, a native of Litchfield County, Conn.

SUCKLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 22, RUTSEN SUCKLEY, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral at Rhinebeck on Thursday at 3 P. M., from the M. E. Church.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Monday evening, June 21, on Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., MAY FLEMING, youngest child of J. Fleming and Anna L. Van Rensselaer, aged 14 months and 3 days.

VOORHEES.—On Monday, June 21, Mrs. LOUISA M. VOORHEES, widow of James H. Voorhees, aged 67.

Funeral on Thursday, June 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., from Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th av., corner of 28th st.

WEBB.—On Tuesday, June 22, JOSEPH WEBB, son of Ann P. and the late Lemuel Webb, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 177 Gold st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SINGLE TRIAL OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD, DO not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

SPANISH ART EXHIBITION!

At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

R. Guerrero's collection of Paintings and Water Colors, by Spanish masters, old and modern; a very interesting and valuable collection of Pictures of this school of art.

The above just received from Madrid, Spain, and will be sold by auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 24 and 25, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms a fine collection of English Works, just received from London, to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 26, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD IS A CONSEQUENCE of imperfect digestion. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation, helps to manufacture pure, rich blood, which nourishes the system and keeps the body vigorous. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.

Will be sold all the elegant household furniture which has been on exhibition for the past two days.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIVING THOUGHTS
of
LEADING THINKERS:
A THESAURUS.
By Rev. S. P. LINN, A. M.
One vol. 12mo, 466 pp., cloth, $2.

Replete with brilliant sayings, choice sentiments, and rare wisdom, designed to influence the memory, the understanding, and the affections, to which is appended a Dictionary of Popular Authors, with their real and assumed signatures, alphabetically arranged. Steel Plate Frontispiece and Title-page.

For sale by booksellers generally; sent by mail on receipt of the price.

JOHNSON, WILSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 27 Beekman st., New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 22:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Cornell, deceased, sold the premises No. 323 Broome street, south-west corner of Chrystie street, embracing a lot 25.8 by 76.6, with a three-story brick-front house facing on Broome street, and two small three-story brick houses fronting on Chrystie street, for $23,100, to Rudolph Laig. The balance of the property belonging to the same estate, comprising fifteen lots, situate respectively on Madison and Ninth avenues, Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, was withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. The same firm also sold, at a sale similar to the above, to close the estate of James Fitzpatrick, deceased, one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 210 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $1,675, to Newman Cowen.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Ambrose Moneil, Esq., Referee, disposed of one three story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 50.5 feet south of East Forty-third street, for $6,500, the purchaser being Walter L. Cutting, plaintiff. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Robert B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, four lots, together in size 100 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, south side, 475 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $6,375, to Henry M. Bradhurst, plaintiff in the suit.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 90, on Beekman place, west side, 57 feet south of East Fiftieth street, for $11,100, to Charles H. Jones, plaintiff. The legal sale, by the same firm, of a house and lot on East Seventy-first street, east of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to the 29th instant.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at public auction the property known as the Bradford Homestead, located in Westchester County, on the Boston Boulevard, between Mamaroneck and Rye, which was withdrawn upon a bid of $11,000.

O. G. Bennett offered at public auction ten lots on Second avenue, Brooklyn, between Ninth and Tenth streets, which were knocked down at $450 each, but not sold.

A Marshal's sale, not noticed, by Burdett & Dennis, of the premises Nos. 609 and 611 West Thirty-eighth street, was adjourned to July 28.

William Kennelly, under the direction of a Receiver, sold the property of the "Newburg Hard Rubber Company," comprising a number of tracts of land, in all about 473½ acres, located in New-Jersey, and situate respectively in the towns of Pequannock and Pompton, Morris and Passaic Counties, for $34,100. The property was purchased by C. B. Baldwin as Trustee. No other business was transacted.

Concerning the sale held yesterday at Port Morris, Morrisania, Twenty-fourth Ward, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and the sale at Jamaica, Long Island, by Messrs. Lawrence & Co., a report will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on Carmine street, north side, west of Bedford street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Administratrix's sale to close the estate of Henry E. Sharp, deceased, of one four-story and one three-story brick house, (front,) one three-story brick factory, (rear,) with plot 50 by 89.9, Nos. 147 and 149 East Twenty-second street, north side, 145 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the lease of plot known as the "Fleetwood Trotting Course," together with gore lot adjoining above, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Comman Pleas, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Cottage street, south side, known on the map of the village of Mott Haven as No. 233.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, June 19, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

East Twenty-fifth street, Nos. 332, 334, and 336, three brick tenements, each five stories, 25 by 65; F. Boele, owner.

Avenue C, south-west corner of Seventh street, brick stable, one and a half stories, 15.6 by 21.2; Charles Siedorf, owner.

Sixth avenue, No. 71, brown-stone bank and offices, two stories, 20 by 30.8; Greenwich Savings Bank, owner.

East Fifteenth street, Nos. 542 and 544, one brick stable, two stories, 50 by 15; P. McKeon, owner.

Crosby street, No. 80, one brick first-class store, 36.6 by 100, five stories; Samuel Shethar, owner.

West Forty-fifth street, north side, 51 feet west of Tenth avenue, brick store and second-class dwelling, two stories, 15 by 25; John Linderman, owner.

Tenth avenue, north-west corner of Forty-fifth street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 51; John Linderman, owner.

Railroad avenue, west side, 120 feet north of Morris lane, Morrisania, one frame dwelling, two stories, 36 by 40; Julius Brunner, owner.

Ninth avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Fifty-seventh street, one brick stable, three stories, 25 by 20; F. Wagner, owner.

East Twelfth street, No. 405, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 27 by 50; Michael Gaffney, owner.

First avenue, No. 200, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24 by 55; Michael Gaffney, owner.

West Eighteenth street, No. 26, one brick first-class dwelling, three stories, 25 by 50; Alfred W. Craven, owner.

West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 70; W. Astor, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the fifteen buildings enumerated, $158,200.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick-front house, (front,) 2 three-story brick houses, (rear,) and lot, No. 323 Broome st., s. w. corner of Chrystie st, lot 25.8x76.6 ..... $23,100
1 lot East 118th st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.11 1,675

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Prospect place, w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of East 43d st., lot 16.8x54 6,500
3 lots West 149th st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th av., each 35x99.11; $1,600 each 4,800
1 lot West 149th st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 10th av., adjoining above, same size 1,575

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Beekman place, w. s., 57 ft. s. of East 50th st., lot 19x90 11,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 21.

Cherry st., n. s., about 114.8 ft. e. of Catharine st., 25x103; N. Mitchell and S. N. Lemansky to M. Levy, ½ part $6,500
Varick st., e. s., 48.7 ft. s. of Carmine st., 20x53.5; Mary A. Richards to D. B. Richards 10,000
9th st., s. s., 152.7 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x93.11; J. Rigney to Mary M., wife of N. R. Moseley 22,000
10th st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Mina, wife of W. P. Essig, to P. Vogler 18,000
36th st., s. s., 222.10 ft. e. of 3d av., 27.1x98.9; Ann Cassiny, to G. Fitzsimons 25,000
87th st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x98.9; Julia M., wife of G. R. Schieffelin, to B. C. Riggs 30,000
43d st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.5; J. W. Holcomb to E. A. Rowland 16,000
80th st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x102.2; E. D. Gale to M. L. Doyle 11,400
Lexington av., e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 61st st., 20x80; executors of H. Leyer to H. Leopold 17,200

LEASES RECORDED.

Water st., Nos. 306, 308, 310, 3 years, per year $1,200
133d st., n. s., between 3d and Lincoln avs., North New-York, 5 years, per year 3,000
1st av., No. 83, about 1 year, per year 1,500
5th av., No. 294, 10 years from May 1, 1876; 4 years, per year, $4,500; 6 years, per year 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, cabinet finish, 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av.; the cheapest in the market. J. W. STEVENS, owner, Broadway and 51st st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good building, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on N. J. C. R. R., in Pennsylvania. Price, $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit. D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, ON south side of the street, between 30th and 50th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address, giving lowest price for cash, ALBERT JAMES, Station D.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN A LARGE and well-furnished room, without board, in a private family. Address, stating location, terms, &c., LAWRENCE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LET EVERY MAN OWN REAL ESTATE

Peremptory Sale of Forty-one Lots.

GEO. HOBART SCOTT, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe, and Fowler, Attorneys,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M.,

The property comprising most of the block bounded by 1st av., East River, and 100th and 101st sts.

These lots will in five years be surrounded by houses and have quadrupled in value. This is the last opportunity to get cheap lots in New-York City.

NO RESERVE.

Terms easy. For particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st., or to the attorneys, Drexel Buildings, Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York. PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE. MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS AND 250 SUPERB LOTS IN ELIZABETH, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, BROAD and PRINCE STS., (1,000 feet north of UNION DEPOT, adjoining Chancellor Williamson's,) THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875. The property includes the entire front on BROAD ST., WEST SIDE, between Prince st. and Parker road, all the unoccupied lots on both sides of WESTMINSTER AND UNION AVS., between Prince st. and Parker road, including the superb corners opposite the WESTMINSTER AND BAPTIST Churches, and adjoining Chancellor Williamson's, IRVINGTON AV. AND OTHER STREETS, AND THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS known as the homestead of Mr. Amory, having a front of 441 feet on SALEM AV., with a depth of over 500 feet, running through to WESTMINSTER AV. The grounds are filled with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. The mansion is large and complete and contains all modern improvements. The location is the CHOICEST IN THE CITY, and is surrounded by the residences of the oldest and best citizens, in close proximity to schools and churches, and only half a mile from Union Depot. Ground sandy and neighborhood perfectly healthy. Also, THREE-STORY FACTORY AND STORES AND LOTS, Nos. 265 to 269 Morris av., near Union Depot. Terms easy. Particulars and maps of J. A. FAY, JR., State Bank Building, Elizabeth, N. J., and of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON RIVER—To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. This property comprises six acres of land, with the first-class brick dwelling erected thereon. The house contains all modern improvements, has wide piazzas front and rear, and is suitable for a Winter or Summer residence, or for a hotel or college. The land extends from Broadway to the Hudson River, with water grant on the same. The place is supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, garden, &c.; also large stable and carriage-house, and is about five minutes' walk from the depot. The location and neighborhood are unrivaled. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine street.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN CLIFF.—RENT, FULLY furnished, for season, an elegant country-seat adjoining the residences of Messrs. Hecker, Brown, Gen. Marcy, McClellan, and Drs. Marcy and Adams, commanding extensive southerly views; large residence, modern conveniences; large stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; fully stocked; lawns, forest shade; twelve acres; immediate possession. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE AT SEA CLIFF, 14 rooms; on the shore; charming location for the Summer; fine fishing and bathing. Inquire of J. SAMMIS, No. 337 West 35th st., or SAMUEL COX, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

A FEW EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE, centrally located, furnished and unfurnished houses, left over from May, to lease low; bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR. One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet. ON THE THIRD FLOOR. One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—NO. 36 DEY ST., A PART OF SECOND loft, with power, cheap.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT BOOKHAM'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.—First-class servants of all nationalities; country or City; French, English, Swede, Irish, German, American cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c. &c.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a very reliable colored woman just from Norfolk, Va.; understands cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; no objection to the country.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WANTS A situation to take charge of an office or library, or picture gallery. Address by note, Mrs. S., 218 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly-recommended young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and cleanly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; is very willing and well tempered. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is capable of taking care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and several others; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 239 East 26th st., top floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and assist in the laundry; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Address A. J., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A competent laundress for City or country; has good references and is a civil and capable servant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; would do house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging; can go well recommended. Call at No. 145 East 122d st., near 3d av., Harlem.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; good City reference; no objections to go short distance in the country. Call at No. 362 West 42d st., corner 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, TIDY, smart girl, as up-stairs girl, with good City references; waits and does chamber-work and washing in a nice small family, either in a City or country family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a willing, industrious young girl, with good recommendations; would not object to assist in washing. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., 1st floor, Jacquin's French Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 242 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid; is a first-class waitress; no objection to go to the country; good City references. Call at No. 306 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference from last place. Call at 122 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and assist in the laundry; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address A. J., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call for three days at No. 15 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and will do fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 314 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A reliable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a nice sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 730 6th av., candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or maid to a lady or child; good references. Apply at No. 326 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as Chamber-maid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 327 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl as waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; can be highly recommended; has lived with a family several years. No. 30 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and assist with children; good City references. Call at No. 9 East 33th st.

CARE OF LINEN-ROOM OR SEAMSTRESS IN Hotel.—By a respectable American Protestant, who thoroughly understands the care of linen, and will make herself generally useful in any capacity at moderate wages; a home her principal object; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or will go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 149 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; can do all the nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; would assist in the washing; has one and two years' City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED woman; good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-work; for City or country; with good references. Seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 8th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 814 7th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—A LADY LEAVING the City for Europe wishes to obtain places for her first-class cook, who will require some assistance in the kitchen; country preferred for the Summer; also, for her German waitress. Apply at No. 47 East 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNderstands cooking well, and has no objection to go to the country; can furnish excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A capable cook in everything required, especially for a hotel or Summer boarding-house; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SHE IS A good cook and capable washer and ironer, or general house-work for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH SEVeral years' City recommendations; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN (Protestant) as cook in a first-class private family or first-class boarding-house; city or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS A GOOD meat and pastry cook, and a good baker, with good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS A thorough cook and an excellent baker; would assist with washing; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK and assist in the washing; City or country, but would prefer the country; well recommended by her present employer, at No. 42 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, obliging; cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts, up stairs.

DOMESTIC HELP, Male and female, for every capacity, of all nationalities, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 129 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS good plain cook and assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., front basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at 207 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A first-class cook; no objection to wash and iron; good City reference. Call at 210 East 29th st., near 3d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups, ice-cream, and butter; would go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 301 East 26th st., in the crockery store.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as first-class cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of French cooking; the other as waitress, who is a good washer and ironer; both have the best City references. Call at No. 182 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent pastry maker; would take charge of milk and butter; country preferred; best references. Call at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family, as an excellent cook; is a good washer and ironer; has best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEUE; AN ACCOMplished cook, with several years' references, and is a good baker; first-class in every respect; hot and cold. Can be seen at No. 1,223 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; good City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 310 West 16th st., room No. 15.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS cook, or cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; has best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 211 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT CANAdian woman as first-class cook; would go a short distance in the country; will assist with coarse washing; good reference. Call at No. 323 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in the washing; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 175 8th st., between Henderson and Grove sts., Jersey City.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO WORK BY the day, week, or month; City or country; good references. Call at No. 620 West 46th st., three stairs, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; will go to a boarding-house or hotel; is a first-class pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; either City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 33 West 49th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a small private family; no objection to coarse washing; best City reference. Call at or address No. 300 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook or pastry cook; can give eight years' reference. Apply at No. 226 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 147 East 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker; will go out by the day or week; has all the new styles; $2 per day. Inquire at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like to make a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; can cut, fit, and trim all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on different sewing-machines. Call or address No. 244 East 25th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family to assist in general house-work; no objection to travel or go to the country. Call at No. 203 Chatham square, between Catharine and Oliver sts., first floor.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL OF many years' experience in house-work in general; has a long reference from last place; ladies can refer to her last and former employers. Can be seen at French Office, No. 602 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid, with good references; dresses hair; cuts, fits, and makes dresses very nicely. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID. Address No. 125 West 24th st., tailor store.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Call at 143 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—MAID and Seamstress.—A lady leaving the City for Europe wishes to obtain places for her laundress, chamber-maid, and to assist with growing children; also, for her maid and seamstress; all excellent in their several capacities; well recommended. Apply at No. 47 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; prefers the country; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; (English;) reference; for City or country; willing to assist with whatever work is required, and can take a place at an hour's notice. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF many years' experience, and known by several good families of New-York to be a reliable, competent, and trustworthy servant; the best of character as to capability, &c., can be furnished by the families in question. Apply at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

MAID, &c.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT, SPEAKing French, German, and English, as competent maid; no objection to assist with children; good references. Address Maid, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RELIABLE AND FAITHFUL Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in nursing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 6th av., in millinery store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan woman; understands the care of children, or would take care of an invalid; best City reference from families and physicians. Call or address No. 208 East 75th st.; ring No. 4 bell.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, AGED THIRTY, as nurse; speaks English, and has City references; can sew nicely, or would do light chamber-work. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE FOR CHILD OR LADY'S MAID.—By a very satisfactory young woman, who can speak French, German, English, and Italian; is very pleasant and willing to be useful; has excellent references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY OR invalid nurse; American; is now disengaged; would like an immediate engagement; would go out of the City; first-class references. Call or address No. 248 West 49th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Scotch girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 317 East 21st st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or would do light house-work and assist with children; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE, speaking some English; a good plain seamstress; grown children preferred; has references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND MAID.—OR WOULD ASSIST with chamber-work; is capable and kind to children, and very obliging; has six years' best recommendation from one family; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as an experienced infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse to one or two growing children; can teach them English lessons; is a good plain sewer; reliable reference. Apply for two days at No. 1,434 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL (PROTESTANT) as nurse; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 785 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMily to take care of one or two children; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS PERSON, speaking French, German, and a little English, to take care of children; no objection to travel; has excellent City references. Call at No. 9 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; eight years' experience; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS NURSE AND seamstress; fully competent; with best City references. Apply at No. 317 East 37th st., room No. 14.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY as nurse to an invalid; the best reference given. Address Mrs. Bingham, No. 8 East 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AGED 21, as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a baby; reference. No. 347 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; would like to travel with a family going to Europe. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 21 West 34th st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

SALES-LADY.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG LADY, to assist in tending a confectionery or bakery. Address Y. L., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT woman, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is also a good hand-sewer; is willing to make herself useful in a good home; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on fine white work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address K. T., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; sews on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will do chamber-work or assist with grown children; good City references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class dress-maker, cutter, and fitter; an English Protestant; in a gentleman's family; City or country; satisfactory reference. Address M. E. R., Box No. 274, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; is a good hair-dresser; best City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to do chamber-work; prefers the country; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 707 5th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; country preferred. Apply at her present employer's, No. 116 East 16th st., where the best reference can be given.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; well recommended by her present employer, at No. 42 West 22d st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A professional waitress; gets up salads, dressing, and is very careful with china dishes, and is also a most neat and competent chamber-maid; highly recommended from her employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl; first-class in her line; gives the best City reference for competency and good character. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED young girl as waitress or as chamber-maid and assist with the washing. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; can give the best of City references; in City or country. Call or address for two days No. 328 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A WAITRESS, EQUAL TO A MAN; understands the care of silver and the charge of a dining-room; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A GOOD AND faithful waitress. Apply for two days at No. 30 East 37th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A GIRL AS waitress, and to assist with the chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 70 East 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR chamber-maid; good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at 574 Madison av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes some ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out to day's work; good reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., two pair stairs, back room.

WASHING.—CLOTHES DONE UP IN FIRST-class style; particular attention paid to family washing; fluting a specialty. Southern Laundry, No. 253 West 27th st.

MALES

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man lately landed, or would be glad to go back to Europe with a family if such should offer; is a Protestant; best of references can be given; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of respectable appearance, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; will be found willing and obliging at all times; has five years' good City references. Address J., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; willing to assist in a small garden; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. S., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF GOOD EXperience; understands the proper care and treatment of horses; good City or country driver; sober and useful in general; best reference from last employer. Address S. M., box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good and careful driver; either in city or country; also a good groom; is willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. S., Box No. 293, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, UNMARRIED; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good careful City driver; strictly temperate; will make himself useful; best City references. Address R. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Call or address W. M., No. 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN, THOROUGHLY experienced in the business, in a private family; City or country; single, English; has got the best of references. Call on or address J. M., No. 34 West 24th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, who can take good care of horses and drive and make himself generally useful about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a single young man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's house; good reference. Address J., BOX 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man of long experience with the care and management of horses of all kinds; best City reference. Call or address P. K., No. 12 West 44th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; seven years' satisfactory reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days M. R., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objections to a country life; good reference. Call or address, for two days, 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; will be found willing and obliging; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent single man; three years' first-class City references from last employers. Call on or address D. W. N., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, who has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; no objections to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 144 5th av., or address Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; willing to make himself useful; best reference; City or country. Address J. C., No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; can milk, &c.; best of references from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best of references. Address R. C., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; is ready for country or City; best of reference from last employer. Address T. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; willing and obliging; refers to present employer. Address Thomas Woodbridge, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years in his present place; will be highly recommended; disengaged in a few days. Call or address No. 143 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant man, sober and steady, willing and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address B. R., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, MARried, as coachman; first-class City reference for the past twenty years. Can be seen at late employer's, (Mr. Hall,) No. 148 East 39th st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A GERMAN MAN AND wife; the man as plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; the wife as cook and laundress; tend to milk and butter if required. Call at No. 528 Pearl st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT man; small family; good City reference; understands the care of grapery, greenhouse, and general care of a gentleman's place. Call on or address J. B., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

JANITOR.—IN BANK, INSURANCE, OR OTHER building, by a reliable married man; unexceptionable reference, and security for any reasonable amount given. Address for three days M. S., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN in a dry-goods house; has nine years' experience and a good trade. Address D. F. T., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—POULTRY, DAIRY, &c.—By an American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-nine years; man can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, &c.; wife is a good carer of poultry and butter-maker; will engage together or separate; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful about a gentleman's residence; can drive and take care of horses; first-class references; is strictly temperate; most willing and obliging. Address James, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS French, English, and German, and is an excellent waiter; is greatly in need, and would take any kind of a position; good references. Address Charles Frank, No. 248 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; COMPEtent in every respect. Address A. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, (single,) with best City reference from last place; no objection to the country; moderate wages. Address A. B., No. 1,143 Broadway, in fruit store for two days.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; best reference; no objection to City or country. Apply to N. Nickels, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A LADY, FOR A RELIABLE waiter; one whom she can recommend in every respect. Call at No. 16 West 17th st., before 3 P. M., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; good City references. Address W. B., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE (NO family) a gentleman's house to take care of; best City reference. Address James Farrell, No. 319 East 39th st.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S ROMAN BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON AV., want agreeable, honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate Americans, under twenty-five, for baths and office; also, man and wife, who can keep a hotel, for house and restaurant.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A MIDDLE-aged woman; one who fully understands pastry and bread-making, meats, &c.; good references. Address J. R., No. 231 East 29th st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COMPANION to a servant in charge of a house for the Summer; board and lodging an equivalent for all the service required. Apply to Mrs. WINTER, No. 51 West 10th st.

WANTED.—A NURSE, A PROTESTANT GERMAN or American girl; none but those having best of references need apply. Call at No. 225 West 22d st. from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; family small; wages $12 per month. Call at No. 35 West 18th st.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER; STATE AGE, SALARY, and references. Address J. G., No. 652 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN who must be a thorough scholar in English, French, and German, and able to translate these languages with correctness and literary skill; one possessed of mechanical tastes and knowledge preferred; any one possessing the above acquirements, and prepared to accept a small salary, can find a good position and prospects of advancement. Address MORGAN, Box No. 2,874 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID WHO IS A FIRST-class seamstress; must be well recommended. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, for two days, at No. 279 Madison av.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the board and the assent of the stockholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed."

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in the City of New-York, has been removed to No. 68 William st., where the transfer of stocks will hereafter be made, and the interest coupons paid. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1838	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3835	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2206	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital ..... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up ..... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:

$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.

C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.
W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 15, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

William Mair,	Frederick V. Price,
Simon Shindler,	James E. Hedges,
John W. Lewis,	Joseph B. Miller,
Thomas Williams,	Albert Mann,
Abraham Leggett,	Peter J. Shults,
Cornelius Stephens,	John F. Van Riper,
Matthias Bloodgood,	Samuel Raynor,
Charles F. Hunter,	Joseph H. Wood,
Henry David,	W. Alfred Geduey,
John A. C. Gray,	William C. Miller.

And at a meeting of the board held this day Frederick V. Price, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

DEFAULTED Railroad and Municipal Bonds

Bought and sold by the old-established house of *Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,* NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota, and Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Companies will be held on TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Room No. 12 Parker House, to hear the report of the Committee of Investigation.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of the committee. CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, Secretary.
BOSTON, June 18, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon. E. F. BACON, Secretary.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, Corner Broad and Wall sts., For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—VIRginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana State Bonds; New-Orleans City Bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City Bonds and past due coupons, wanted by ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.
J. ALDEN GAYLORD, No. 33 Wall st.
Box No. 1,272 New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND WILL BE paid by this Company on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1875. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1875. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

BY INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS, the coupons on the bonds of the District of Columbia, due at this bank on July 1, will be paid on and after Monday next, on presentation, without rebate. GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Interest coupons due July 1, 1875, on Consolidated Bonds of the State of Louisiana emitted up to June 15, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst., on presentation to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st., New-York.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

Bond st. and Bowery. NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,

C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS. The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1. CHARLES T. RODGERS, President. HENRY BERRY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner East 15th st.—Dividend to July 1, 1875, payable July 19, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums. A. GRACIE KING, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, Corner 23d st. and 6th av., New-York. Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Bank open daily; also MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS. JOHN E. DE WITT, President. H. K. THURBER, Vice President. WM. B. JAUDON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President. JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

A GOOD BUSINESS HANDWRITING FOR $5.—Half-hour lessons for business men, morning and evening; ladies at 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 58 West 4th st., South Washington square, Broadway cars. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 *Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUANCE OF MR. BEACH'S ARGUMENT.

THE TRIAL ROOM CROWDED AND WARM—THE JURY OFFENDED AT MR. BEACH—THEY ASSURE THE JUDGE THAT NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO INFLUENCE THEM—MR. FULLERTON REITERATES THE CHARGE—ALL THE TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENSE CLAIMED TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE PLAINTIFF'S THEORY—READING OF MRS. MORSE'S LETTER—BESSIE TURNER ACCUSED OF EXAGGERATING—A STARTLING ASSERTION ABOUT PERJURY—MR. BEECHER'S CLAIMS TO ORTHODOXY ATTACKED—REMARKABLE EXTRACTS FROM MR. BEECHER'S SERMONS—INTERRUPTIONS OF THE DEFENDANT'S LAWYERS.

The court-room was again crowded to overflowing yesterday, and the heat was almost unbearable. Mr. Beecher was present, and read a book during the eloquent counsel's denunciation of him. The only persons of distinction on the judicial bench were Col. A. B. Valentine, of Brooklyn, and Hon. William O. Southworth, of New-York. Among the audience were Hon. Abram Wakeman, Capt. Vanderbilt, brother of the Commodore, Rev. Dr. Schofield, brother of the General, S. D. MacMillan and wife, John Romer, a member of the flour house with which Foreman Carpenter is connected, Hon. Dwight Townsend, Kit Carson, Jr., and Mrs. Dr. Palmer's husband. All of the "parties" except Frank Moulton were on hand in good season. Counsel on both sides were present in unusually full force, Gen. Pryor and Gen. Tracy being the only exceptions.

As soon as the jury-roll was called, Judge Neilson took occasion to correct the imputation of an evening paper that the requests to charge had been handed in to him a month ago, lest counsel might think he had not fulfilled his agreement to send them to opposite counsel for examination, as had been agreed. Judge Neilson then said that he had been visited by the jury during the morning, and they had assured him that no attempt had ever been made to influence them. He hoped that such would be taken as the fact. Mr. Fullerton retorted that it was unfortunate that such a state of things existed as did exist in that regard. His Honor and the jury would be surprised to know what information on this subject was constantly reaching the prosecution. It was of such a kind that it was impossible to turn a deaf ear to it, and it was natural that counsel should have become more or less excited over it. The time would come when these would be put in possession of his Honor. Judge Neilson listened intently and with evident surprise, and when Mr. Fullerton had finished he said that he deduced from the counsel's observation in regard to the possibility of the jury being surprised that they did not know of these alleged attempts upon them. Mr. Fullerton said that he had not meant to cast any imputation upon individual jurors, but he had in his possession affidavits to the effect that jurors had talked freely outside in regard to what they would do. Mr. Evarts, who had been fidgeting in his chair for some time, here sprang to his feet, and after regretting his absence during Monday evening's discussion, said warmly that whatever should be alleged against Mr. Beecher would be met whenever presented in a definite shape. He spoke bitterly of the "evidence that had been brought forward against his client" after the evidence of the case had closed, and corrected the statement that Juryman Hull is the German whose capacity for English he (Mr. Evarts) doubted during the selection of the jury. It might as well be alleged that his Honor was a German. Judge Neilson said that his grandfather was a German. [Great laughter.] His Honor added that he had become quite well acquainted with the jurors—had indeed come to have a brotherly regard for them—and would vouch not only for Mr. Hull's knowledge of English, but for his intelligence. Judge Neilson then suggested that the argument might now go on.

Mr. Beach, who had been listening amusedly during this debate, turned around and resumed his consideration of the "clandestine" letters between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, elaborating the argument he had begun from them on Monday afternoon. He disclaimed having ever given the definition of adultery to "nest-hiding." It means, he said, concealment—of something—obviously of sin. In *Norwood* Beecher likens a delicate lady concealing her love to a bird hiding its nest from prying eyes; and it was from that figure that Mrs. Tilton probably took the expression. The question of suicide was then taken up and disposed of by the reading of numerous suggestive extracts from Beecher's letters and from the evidence of Tilton. Mr. Beach then passed to Kate Carey's evidence, and claimed that the attempt to impeach her had utterly failed. Mr. Beach followed this up with the reading of Mr. Richards' description of the scene in Tilton's house, and claimed the merit of leniency in not pressing from the witness a more direct and circumstantial narrative. The testimony of Mr. Redpath was next taken up. Mr. Beach deduced from it a corroboration of the theory of the plaintiff. As in the case of his fluctuating opinions of black-mail, the moment Beecher came under the influence of his two lawyers, and of the leaders of Plymouth Church, he was persuaded to forego his nobler instincts and conserve the interests of those by whom he was surrounded.

Mr. Beach then read Mrs. Morse's letter and Mr. Beecher's answer with overwhelming effect. He created a general smile at the idea by asking why she was not made a witness. The next topic was the letter sent by Tilton through Bowen, demanding Beecher's retirement from the pulpit and Brooklyn. From Beecher's conduct on the receipt of that letter the speaker educed a confession of guilt. Going back to the previous arrangement of the difficulties between Beecher and Bowen, Mr. Beach quoted Bowen as subsequently telling Mr. Howard that there was one matter that was not included in the settlement, and that that, if published, would drive Beecher out of Brooklyn. The counsel of the defense in chorus denied that anything of the kind was in evidence. After a short wrangle Mr. Morris found the page, and his adversaries subsided. Mr. Beach asked Mr. Beecher to explain his silence under that imputation. The Court then took a recess.

At 2:15 Mr. Beach resumed his argument. He said that when Wilkeson says that Tilton threatened to publish, on account of the non-payment of the $7,000, he was clearly mistaken, because the arbitration had then been agreed upon and was consummated the same evening. Dr. Eggleston's testimony was utterly valueless. If Bessie Turner's entire relation be true, counsel said, it supported the main allegation of the plaintiff. Mr. Beecher's testimony alone remained. To meet this issue there was no alternative for him but denial. Was it possible that Henry Ward Beecher committed naked perjury? That was the difficulty that presented itself to the minds of some of the jury. That he has done it in form and seeming is just as certain, said Mr. Beach, as the force of human evidence. The issue cannot be avoided. Otherwise these witnesses must be convicted—not of simple denial, but of deliberate, inventive perjury. Mr. Beach said that he had found to his astonishment in the writings of the philosophers of highest repute of all denominations the casuistic theory that a lie is not sinful if innocuous and designed to prevent an injury, and that there are circumstances where it becomes a man's imperative duty to lie. Mr. Beach quoted extensively in support of his startling assertion. "'Perjury for good reasons is, with advanced thinkers, no sin.' That was written," said Mr. Beach, "in November, 1872, by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Mr. Beecher's brother." [Sensation and applause.] Mr. Shearman remarked that that was not written in reference to this case. Mr. Beach said sarcastically that he was glad to hear that explanation, and read the letter to show that it was. He then cited a high English authority to show that it is held in law that an alleged adulterer's denial is worthless as evidence, and that the sentiment of mankind looks upon his perjury as venial. Prof. Wilkeson, of the Rochester Theological Seminary was also quoted. "What paper do you read from?" asked Mr. Evarts from his seat beside Mrs. Beecher. "I read from the *Independent* of September, 1874," answered Mr. Beach. [Laughter.] The article brings into prominence the point that in the decalogue the distinction is made: "Thou shalt not bear false witness *against thy neighbor*."

At this point Mr. Beecher entered the room. Mr. Beach went on to argue that it was very likely, in view of these ideas, that Mr. Beecher should have been able to so far still his conscience as to enable him to reach the point of considering perjury in his dire necessity justifiable.

After citing Judge Van Vorst to the effect that a man capable of committing such an offense would be quite likely to deny it, Mr. Beach proceeded to demolish Mr. Beecher's claim to orthodoxy. From the defendant's sermons he quoted numerous extracts in which Mr. Beecher distinctly repudiates the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Bible, the atonement, (and consequently, said Mr. Beach, original sin, Christ's life on earth, His death, His resurrection, and His ascension,) the divine foundation of the Church, or of the Lord's Supper, the necessity of baptism, that more virtue is required in a minister than a lawyer or an engineer, and the sacredness of the Sabbath.

It being 4:05 o'clock, Judge Neilson asked Mr. Beach to suspend his argument, and an adjournment was taken until this morning. Mr. Beach received an enthusiastic ovation on his way to his carriage. Mr. Tilton, leaving the room before the others, the crowd in the corridor applauded him also. This seemed to annoy the plaintiff, and, shaking his head, he darted quickly down the side stairs out of sight.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jurymen being all in their seats, Mr. Beach was about to resume his remarks at 11:04, when he was interrupted by the voice of the Judge.

Judge Neilson—I wish to make an observation now, for the first time, in a sense in my own behalf. I have not hitherto at any time thought it proper to waste a moment in replying to anything said about myself, and should not do so now except that I find in an article in an evening paper, in the midst of compliments to which I am not entitled, and written in a spirit of great kindness, a statement of a supposed fact which might lead to a misapprehension. [Reading:]

"It is said that the papers"—

meaning some of the newspapers not so well posted as the lawyers—

"have information that a part of the day will be occupied with requests to the Judge to charge on. These requests have been already handed in. The Judge got them a month ago, privately, and will weave such of them as he approves into his charge, which is now written out."

It would be a blissful state of affairs if that was so; because in that case I should not have been working last evening and until 2 o'clock this morning, and I would not have had to complain of Mr. Bigelow, a sworn officer of this court, for his slowness in copying my memoranda. This might lead gentlemen on each side of the case to suppose that I had received from the other side certain papers, requests, before those of the other side were handed to me. If any had been handed to me I should have at once delivered them to the other side for examination. I thought this statement due to myself lest possibly there might be some misapprehension.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will recollect that it was the understanding at an early stage of the cause that requests to charge should be handed in to your Honor at an early day, and that they should be interchanged. If that has not been overruled, I call attention to the fact in the hope that it may be done at an early day.

Judge Neilson—My hope has been that for once a judge may deliver a charge so fair to each side that the counsel might do him the compliment to make no requests. If it is thought that any requests are necessary after the charge, let them then be handed in. That, I think, would answer all purposes.

Mr. Fullerton—We shall cheerfully acquiesce in that suggestion, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I ought, perhaps, to say here what I said to the jury in my own room this morning, in regard to something that I then regretted and still regret, as something of a misfortune. I said to them this morning that I felt, on reconsideration, that the learned counsel, in the rapid course of utterance, and in making some remarks about what he supposed to be adverse influences, did not intend to reflect on the integrity of the jury. I think I am justified this morning in assuring the gentlemen of the jury that there was no intention of reflecting upon any of them as having listened to approaches, or having allowed any person to approach them, or as having done anything that was not fair to their character as jurors and citizens in the discharge of their duty. I hope the language he used may be so regarded, if my view is correct.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a very unfortunate state of things undoubtedly, but they are not under our control. Your Honor would be surprised, and the jury would be surprised if they could know what information reaches us constantly, not only by written communications, but by oral communications as well; and they are communications purporting to state facts within the knowledge of those who communicate them. Of course we cannot turn a deaf ear to these things; although we make great allowances as a matter of course, as some of these things stated to us were by men who were more or less excited about the matter, and have spoken of it. Under the intimation of your Honor yesterday the time will come when your Honor will be put in possession of what is now in our possession on this subject.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Fullerton, when you say the jury will be surprised to know what information you have received, you utterly exonerate them from being parties to it; because if they knew of it they would not be surprised when they learned it from you.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not pretend to say that they communicated the facts to us, or that they had any desire to do so. Parties have gone so far as to put affidavits into our hands purporting to state things about the jury. There is no use in concealing the fact; whether true or false I don't know, but such is the fact.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, an important engagement, that it was very desirable I should be able to keep punctually, carried me out of the court-room about fifteen minutes before my learned friend Mr. Beach had entirely closed his remarks last evening. I spoke to my friend Mr. Fullerton, because I hoped it would not be regarded as impolite in any way, and I regret that I happened to be absent when, perhaps unintentionally, the interests of my client might have made it desirable that all his counsel should be present. Now, I have but a word to say about this matter. Mr. Beecher is the defendant in this action, before a tribunal of his country, for which tribunal, in all the functions and in all the parts of the administration of justice, he has entire respect. He and his counsel meet here before your Honor and in the face of this jury, whatever is alleged against him, whatever is alleged against Mr. Beecher in any respect, and against his counsel in any respect, we meet whatever it is presented in a shape that the law makes it possible for us to meet it. Now, when my learned friend Judge Fullerton hints that people would be surprised at this thing and the other thing, which has gone so far that affidavits are in existence, and in their possession, he does nothing that does not seem to him proper, but really, your Honor sees that we cannot meet any suggestion of that kind in any definite form of responsibility. We must hear these things and see them stated in newspapers, or we must hear them mentioned, whether they are solid or not; whether an experiment of justice upon them and in answer to them would lead to anything of importance we can't say; we know nothing about them. And yet it seems a very awkward thing that a defendant in the very stress of his life, that presents himself in court and by counsel, to try whatever the justice of this country has to allege against him, should also have to meet what the justice of this country has not to allege against him, in the shape of published evidence after the proofs of the case are closed, in the shape of suggestions about what has gone wrong or rumored to have gone wrong here and there. Yet this is a part of this defendant's position which he must bear, and which we must bear as well as we can. I rise only to suggest, what there can be no difference of opinion about, that as yet nothing has been presented for Mr. Beecher or his counsel to meet, except what has been produced on the witness stand or has been heard in the arguments of counsel. Now, I observe that one of the papers this morning speaks of Mr. Hull as being a German, and not understanding the English language well, and as being the gentleman that I objected to when the panel was being formed, because he did not understand the language. Now, we say they might as well speak of me as a German, or of your Honor as a German.

Judge Neilson—My grandfather on one side was a German. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—That would give some color to calling your Honor one. It looks like an attempt to create the impression that Mr. Hull did not understand the case because he hadn't understood our language. It seems to me an injustice to him. It is an injustice to him to say that he is the gentleman I objected to, because your Honor will recollect the gentleman I objected to was set aside.

Judge Neilson—I recollect that. I might also mention the fact that during the last few months, in which I have been brought into intercourse with this jury, I have got acquainted with each of them and have formed a personal regard for each of them; and I have perfect confidence in Mr. Hull as not only understanding the language, but as apprehensive and sagacious in every sense.

Mr. Fullerton—What I said was not voluntary, but was called out by the remarks of others. And I am happy to say that my learned friends on the other side are in a similar situation in reference to the publications, in the newspapers, to which he makes objection and calls the attention of the court.

Mr. Evarts—In regard to the matter of requests to charge, we are willing and shall endeavor to do what seems suitable to your Honor's wishes if we find it concurs with what we think to be our duty. But, your Honor, we shall probably find a portion of those requests suitable to be presented before the making of that charge.

Judge Neilson—It is understood that after I have presented what I have to say to the jury, the counsel will be at liberty to present any requests which may seem to them desirable.

Mr. Evarts—That we understand, but I wish to reserve the consideration whether we may not find some portion of our requests only suitable to be presented before your charge. That we will confer with your Honor upon.

Mr. Fullerton—We shall require some intimation if that course is to be taken by the other side.

MR. BEACH RESUMES HIS ADDRESS.

Mr. Beach here resumed his argument as follows:

On the 8th day of March, 1871, was the letter which I last read of Mr. Beecher. Bearing date Feb. 7, 1871, Mrs. Tilton writes this communication to Mr. Beecher:

WEDNESDAY.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound *toward all* as it used?

The words "*toward all*" italicized, seeming to indicate an intention under that general phrase to make a personal application to herself.

So does mine. I am myself again. I did not dare to tell you until I was sure; but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. Spring has come. Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, I now write. Of course I would like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the beyond. When dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father.

Following that, Mr. Beecher writes this letter:

"The blessing of God rest upon you. Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke like Spring upon Winter, and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know—none but God—through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered! There was Mount Sinai, there was the barren sand, there was the alternation of hope and despair that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the Promised Land!—or, like Moses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are like medicine. Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing it to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live! and, in another world, the emancipated soul may utter thanks."

It is a little surprising, it seems to me, that Mr. Beecher should find occasion, under these circumstances, to resort to Mrs. Tilton to be cheered and sustained, professing that he sorely needed help in heart and spirit. And why, if Mr. Beecher was so entirely free from any sentiment toward this lady that was not justified by their relations, and his character and position, if he was so entirely cheerful and comfortable and innocent in all his conscience with reference to associations with this lady, why is it that he should need from her cheer and comfort? It was a cheer and comfort to be rendered to him in addition to the rebuilding and reinstatement of her own home and position. It was a personal appeal to this lady to pour upon him her sympathies and affections, to cheer and console him in the desolation of his life, outside of her associations. No other construction can be given to it.

"If it would be a comfort to *you*"—

the "*you*" italicized—

—"now and then to send me a letter of true *inwardness*"—

"inwardness" italicized—

—"the outcome of your inner life, it would be safe, for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you"—

—"permitted to you" italicized—

"and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like bread from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake?"

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

"If it would be a comfort to you to send to me a letter of true inwardness, it would be safe." If this phrase refers only to that permissible and proper communication which should pass between an afflicted and spirit-broken woman and her considerate and prayerful Pastor, of course no exception could be taken to it. But why was it necessary to give assurance to Mrs. Tilton that such a communication would be safe? What hazard was there about communion of that sort? Why was it that the Pastor and parishioner should feel that there was a hazard or peril in such permissible intercourse? Why should Mrs. Tilton need the encouragement of the assurance that it would be safe for her to pour out her "true inwardness" upon Henry Ward Beecher, who appeared not as the Christian comforter, as the solacer in affliction, but as the beggar at her heart to be cheered and comforted by her—not rendering pastoral service, not solacing her with prayer and with precept, but bending his head in affliction at her side and praying the consolation of her countenance. All this will be "safe," Mrs. Tilton; "it is permitted to you; for I am now at home with my sister." What does that mean, gentlemen? It is written by Henry Ward Beecher to this lady, all communication with whom he but a few days before pronounced as unwise and improper? Why does he tell her that she may communicate her inward thoughts to him, because he is alone with his sister, his wife absent? Some significance must be given to this language. It must be considered in connection with the circumstances in this case. It must be made rational with reference to the proven intercourse between these parties. It communicated some idea; it presented some request to the mind of Mrs. Tilton. Was it an idea or request which would be likely to soothe and quiet the disturbance of her heart, as Mr. Beecher describes it, or the uneasiness which existed in her own house, as he represents it? Was it a letter to be addressed under these circumstances by a Pastor in the condition of things Mr. Beecher states upon this stand? Then comes the letter of May 3, 1871, which, so far as we know, closed the correspondence:

"MR. BEECHER: My future either for life or death would be happier could I but feel that you forgive me while you forget me."

This is the lady, you will observe, who, in her conversations with Mrs. Moulton, took upon herself all the blame, and declared that she invited the sin which was practiced.

"In all the sad complications of past years my endeavor was entirely to keep from you all suffering, to bear, myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a larger, untiring generosity, and nest-hiding."

Italicized.

"NEST-HIDING" EXPLAINED.

Well, very considerable speculation has been spent upon that term "nest-hiding." The learned counsel upon the other side supposed that according to our construction of it it means adultery. We have never given to it any such signification, and do not suppose that it bears it. Counsel reads it as if it were "My weapons were love, a larger, untiring generosity, and adultery." We admit that is not its signification. It means concealment of something. "My weapons were love, a larger, untiring generosity, and concealment." It would be very easy to reason to the conclusion that that meant concealment of sin, and looking at the obvious origin of that phrase, as given, I think, by Mr. Beecher, that would be the meaning which would be at once attached to it. Speaking of the romance *Norwood*, written by Mr. Beecher, he was asked if he recollected the description of Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, and especially the peculiarities of the lady in that book.

"A.—No; I have forgotten.

Q.—Do you remember using this language: 'It would seem as if her whole life centered upon his love. She had hid the precious secret by flinging over it vines and flowers, by mirth and raillery as a bird hides its nest under leaves and tufts of grass as a fence against prying eyes.'"

Now, a delicate lady concealing her love is likened by Mr. Beecher to a bird hiding its nest under flowers and leaves and tufts of grass, and the chapter of *Norwood* containing this sentence had been at a time previous submitted by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, and it is not at all unlikely that an idea of that character, beautifully expressed as this is, would strike at once the imagination of Mrs. Tilton, and it is altogether probable that "nest-hiding" was adopted for that figure, and that, as used by Mrs. Tilton, the term means simply a hiding of her love. Very little significance is to be attached to all this, because the force and application of these letters consist in the circumstance that they were written by such a man to such a lady under such circumstances; that they were soliciting an imprudence at least; that they were indecorous and indelicate, under the circumstances. No gentleman, I think, will hesitate to say that they were unwise, with reference to the complications which existed between the parties, according to the admission of Mr. Beecher himself; that they were well calculated, if not designed, to perpetuate the emotional delusion under which this lady suffered; that they not only provoked but suggested communications of her "true inwardness" to Mr. Beecher, and solicited from her that consolation and sympathy she had been accustomed to render to him, is perfectly clear. [Here Mr. Fullerton said something to Mr. Beach in a whisper.] And it is suggested that this letter which I have read from Mrs. Tilton is the first communication which was made by Mrs. Tilton after the meeting of Dec. 30, when the charge was made against the latter. If that was a false charge, if Mrs. Tilton had untruly communicated to her husband, whatever she did communicate, and upon the faith of which he acted, would she have addressed three months afterward a note of that character to Mr. Beecher, a private, unsigned communication—true, with proper frankness delivered by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, but yet proceeding from Mrs. Tilton under the policy of entire secrecy?

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BEECHER'S LETTERS.

It is proper, gentlemen, that I should very briefly direct your attention to those passages in the letters of Mr. Beecher and in the evidence which indicate a purpose at self-destruction. I am not intending to comment at all upon that feature of this case, and permit me to say that it is my intention to hurry with great rapidity through the several points which I intend to submit to you—without great amplification, and with the purpose, if possible, of concluding my argument this afternoon. The first is in the letter I read yesterday:

"MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than my own thoughts."

In the memorable letter of June 1, 1873, he says:

"I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon."

The letter, you remember, opens with the sentence:

"The whole earth is tranquil, and the heaven is serene, as befits one who is about finishing his worldly life."

In the evidence of Mr. Tilton you remember the interview in which he says that Mr. Beecher desired him to give him notice of any intention to publish the "confession," as it is called, of Mr. Beecher, in order that he might either go out of the world by suicide, or else escape from the face of his friends by a voyage to some foreign land. In the testimony of Mrs. Moulton you will remember he declared that he was determined to take his life in one of the instances which are detailed by her evidence. I believe that is substantially the evidence upon that point, gentlemen, and you must give it such consideration as you choose. [To Mr. Morris]—Will you refer me to the testimony of Richards?

KATE CAREY'S TESTIMONY.

We have given some testimony concerning the intercourse and its familiarity between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. You remember the whole of the circumstances through which we became acquainted with Kate Carey. It is not necessary to read her evidence. She describes a situation between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, that, in connection with the avowed affection between these parties—at least the acknowledged love of Mrs. Tilton for Mr. Beecher—gave rise to very unkindly surmises, to say the least. She is a very humble person; she is an unfortunate person; she is addicted to a habit which necessarily deforms and degrades women; yet it is not inconsistent with the possession of truthfulness, and there is no evidence that this vice was so extreme and degrading as entirely to stifle the instincts and the proprieties of her sex and nature. An attempt has been made to impeach her, but his Honor will tell you, if he sees fit to consider the subject at all, that that attempt entirely failed. It was but the gossip of the particular family with which she was residing, and was not that general reputation which the law requires to impeach a witness under oath. You must, gentlemen, give to her evidence such regard as appears to be proper. It is pretty hard, even in the case of a woman of her station and position, where it is perfectly evident that no influences have been brought to bear upon her, where the discovery of her narrative and knowledge was purely accidental—it is pretty hard to impute to her a deliberate manufacture of the circumstances which she relates. It is difficult to assign any motive for any such wrong; and the circumstance that this woman cannot surround or support herself by high station and notorious respectability, where there has been no successful effort to impeach her general character for morality or for truth, ought not to weigh against her credibility.

There is a slight circumstance appearing in the testimony of Mrs. Mitchell which would seem to support the imputation from the evidence of Kate Carey. Mrs. Mitchell had been very solicitous, as you recollect, to protect Mrs. Tilton from disturbance on this night of the 30th of December. But our learned friends had explained with great particularity the inopportune call of Mr. Moulton and of Mr. Tilton, and their unwise interference with the quiet and repose of Mrs. Tilton, who was then, although convalescent, her doctor having left her the morning of that day, yet suffering undoubtedly from debility and prostration. But this lady, who complained so greatly against Mr. Tilton, admits Mr. Beecher at once to the room of Mrs. Tilton, and without any caution to him, without any protest against his disturbance of that lady, so suffering and so weak, so far as she can remember, without any direction or intimation from any source, this prudent and careful nurse at once, without any question, admits Mr. Beecher, leaves the room, him with her patient, goes down stairs, and is absent about an hour, until Mr. Beecher has finished his interview. It was, at least, in view of the impression she had sought to give of the inhumanity and unkindness at least of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton—it was a very singular circumstance. The lady was not able to explain it, how she should have forgotten her care and sympathy for Mrs. Tilton, how she should have waived her prudence and admitted—not the husband of Mrs. Tilton, but the Pastor of Mrs. Tilton—to a private and disturbing interview with her, and that after she had retired for the night, is a circumstance that will excite some disagreeable surmises. It is one of those slight circumstances, gentlemen, which, if you will remember the authorities I read to you from the English Consistory Court, one of those slight circumstances which, in connection with acknowledged improper affection and opportunity, is all that the law requires to satisfy its judgment upon the presence of a charged offense.

MR. RICHARDS' TESTIMONY.

I must trouble you with a few words from the testimony of Mr. Richards. In answer to a question in regard to what he had observed as to the conduct of Beecher and his sister, he says:

"Well, Sir, on this occasion I spoke of seeing them in the morning—this one occasion. I called at the house, and was in the upper story—the second story, I think. I descended to the parlor floor and opened the door of the parlor, which was closed, and I saw Mr. Beecher seated in the front room, and Mrs. Tilton making a very hasty motion, and with a highly flushed face, away from the position that Mr. Beecher occupied. It was such a situation as left an indelible impression on my mind. That is all, Sir, in relation to other matters.

Q.—How far was Mrs. Tilton from Mr. Beecher when your eye rested upon them? A.—Well, she was not far, Sir; in the act of moving as I opened the door—there was a moving away from the position."

You may not give us, on the part of the plaintiff, credit for any delicacy of sentiment in regard to this gentleman and Mrs. Tilton. You may suppose that we did not feel the horror of that necessity which compelled us to put a brother upon the stand to testify in regard to the chastity of his sister. You may, perhaps, wonder that when we asked that gentleman how near they were together, what was the position, when he evidently evaded a circumstantial description of it, that we did not press with more tenacity a direct and full answer to the interrogatory. But it was enough for our purpose. It is enough, according to the judgment of the law. Remember what Mr. Beecher then supposed; remember what is clear from the evidence in regard to Mrs. Tilton, that she had an absorbing love for Mr. Beecher; remember, as we say, it is expressed in every line and in every action, of word and deed of Mr. Beecher that he had at least a tender and close affection for this lady; remember all these circumstances reflecting light upon the disposition, the emotions, of these two people, one toward the other, and then find them in the condition described by Mr. Richards—Mr. Beecher on a chair, the door suddenly opened, and this woman springing from a position, with a burning cheek, under circumstances leaving an indelible and agonizing impression upon the heart of her brother. What meant it? To that man, pure and innocent as he represents himself to be, with no suspicion of wrong on the part of Mrs. Tilton, and with no indulgence of sinful emotion on his own part—he tells us that in those interviews he prayed with this afflicted lady, that he breathed into her soul the consolations of his own exalted spiritual nature. This was not the attitude of prayer. This woman was fleeing from a dangerous proximity to this Pastor. She was conscious of sin, for conscience burned a confession upon her face. But, says the gentleman, what did Mr. Richards think of it? He says afterward he shook hands with his sister. Well, what should a brother have done under those circumstances? Should he have raised an uproar? should he have assaulted Mr. Beecher? should he have upbraided his sister? or should he maintain the address and character of a gentleman, and leave the solution of the circumstance to a deliberate and proper consideration which would protect the reputation of his sister and the honor of her children? It is suggested that in the embarrassment of that moment Mrs. Tilton did not, as would have been the natural impulse of an undisturbed lady, advance to meet his salutation and render her own, but she passed to the window, away from the brother, in appearance, in action giving the clearest sense of conscious impropriety. I suppose Mr. Richards is to be believed. Upon the subject of his credibility I have said sufficient heretofore. It is one of the dire necessities of this defense that whenever we reach an issue material and important in this case, every witness, all evidence on the part of the plaintiff to maintain it, is to be discredited—there is corruption and perjury—no matter how pure the life, how eminent the character, how unassailed the reputation, still it is necessary to travel over all, and to consign every gentleman and everybody at once to unlimited condemnation.

REDPATH'S TESTIMONY.

What shall be done, gentlemen, with the testimony of Mr. Redpath? He is a witness for the defendant. Mr. Beecher has given him a certificate of character by putting him upon the stand. There is no testimony in this case which reflects so significantly both upon the conduct and character of Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher as the narrative of Mr. Redpath. And you must pardon me for reading it in brief. He relates an interview at Mr. Tilton's house with him:

"One day I went over early in the forenoon, and as I passed up stairs I passed Elizabeth in the entry in the passage up stairs, coming out of one room on the right hand side; she had an expression of extreme determination and resolution on her face that I had never seen there before, and I thought there had been some domestic row; I went into Theodore's room; he was lying on the bed stretched out, I think, with a coverlet over him, without his coat and vest; I think his pantaloons were on, and he had a look of extreme sorrow, as if he had been stricken by some terrible blow. I was startled at the expression of his face, there was so much sorrow in it; and I went forward, and he had a roll of the 'true story' this way, [illustrating.]

Q.—Open? A.—I think it was open. I said, 'Theodore, what is the matter with you this morning?' He said 'I have had a talk,' or conversation—he did not use the word 'talk,' he used some word like 'controversy'—with Elizabeth.' He said it was wonderful the amount of resolution that that little woman had. 'Well,' I said, 'what is the matter?' During this I was observing his face very closely, and was very much pained by the look of almost agony that there was on the face; I had never seen it there before; he said, 'Elizabeth threatens if I publish it,' or 'if it is published,' I am not sure which—I think 'if it is published'—'that she will come out and deny it.' I said, suddenly, 'Theodore Tilton, you have not told me the whole truth in this case.' He dropped his eyes and said, 'No.' I said, 'My God!' I went forward and put my hand on his head; stroked his hair; I found that his head was burning and his temples throbbing; I sat with him, I think, possibly ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, passing my hand over his head, and I thought then that the extreme mental strain that was on him was going to render him insane. Now, I had no cause for thinking that from anything he said, but simply from knowing his face well and from watching its expression then. Well, I acted on that belief for one whole week afterward. He said either there or down stairs that it ought to be published; by and by, after—he very soon became quiet when I sat with him for a while, and I asked him to rise and go out for a walk; he rose, and I noticed, as he walked across the room, he staggered; I got him down stairs as soon as I could, coaxing him to hurry up, and that sort of thing, and went down stairs with him; we went over to New-York together, and during—in going over the ferry, and in the distracted manner that he had, my impression was confirmed that this thing—that he was either in a fever or was going to become insane; he said in going—of course, we talked a good deal; I am only saying now all that I am able to recall, because I have tried to think of it for the past few weeks—he said he was going—I think it was that same day, or the next day, perhaps—he was going on some lecture engagement, I think in Indiana or Kentucky, as nearly as I remember, and he said that he was in such a state—his head—he was feeling so badly, or his head was in such a state that he did not think he would go; I went over, and I think he spoke to Mr. Clark about it—Mr. Clark, the editor of the *Golden Age*."

That description given by Mr. Redpath of the condition in which Mr. Tilton was, is, I think, quite as forcible as any other evidence in this case—explains the true condition of Mr. Tilton, the intense and extreme feeling he had on this subject, and is the best revelation of his soul that has been given by any narrative in this long trial. That there was something bearing down his soul, something which stirred the deepest emotions of his nature, something which broke down heart and brain when the full force and significance of it was presented to them, can hardly fail to be understood under the testimony of such a witness as Mr. Redpath. But he had an interview with Mr. Beecher, and, before passing to that, I will read a single paragraph further from his testimony, referring to the same interview:

"Q.—Well, what did you say upon that subject, Mr. Redpath—what did you say to Mr. Tilton in regard to his having told you the whole truth? A.—I said, standing, looking at his face, (that being the first time that I had any idea that he had any other theory of the 'true story,') I said: 'Theodore, you haven't told me the whole truth?' I said it is a question.

Q.—Yes? A.—He dropped his eyes and said in a low tone, 'No.'

Q.—Did he tell you at that time what the whole truth was? A.—He said no more; I did not ask any more."

Then he said the accusation was of improper proposals, and upon the basis of the charge Mr. Redpath says:

"Theodore, you have not told me the whole truth, and he answers, 'No.'"

REDPATH'S INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

Now, of the interview with Henry Ward Beecher, passing to a further description of it, so that you will have in your minds what, upon another occasion, was said by Mr. Moulton in connection with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Redpath:

"Theodore was lying on the lounge; Frank was sitting near the fire-place, and I was sitting at the end of the lounge. Theodore said, 'Redpath is going up to Mr. Beecher's to see Mr. Beecher to-morrow.' Frank said, 'Is he?' 'What are you going up about?' to me. I said that I was going to try to get Mr. Beecher to arrange dates for lecturing. Theodore said, 'Tell him that I am going to charge adultery.' Frank said, 'No, don't, Redpath.' I said, 'I am not a fool; that would be a pretty way of introducing a business conversation; I have no intention of telling him that.' Theodore said, 'Yes, you had better tell him.' At this time Frank had risen and was walking uneasily about the room, and suddenly he stopped before the—before us and said, 'Theodore was mad at me yesterday for saying that I loved Mr. Beecher more than'—then he stopped—'as much as I love you. I don't care a d—n, but much as I love both of them, Redpath, I would smite either of them to the earth,' or 'to the ground, if either of them attempted to crucify the other. Tell Mr. Beecher that?' 'No, I won't,' I said, 'you seem'—yes—'you better—you better tell him.' He said, 'Take that message from me.' I said, 'Frank, you seem to forget that although Mr. Beecher'"—

Here he was interrupted by Mr. Evarts—

"'You seem to forget that I have never spoken to Mr. Beecher on this subject, and I certainly should not introduce it.' He said: 'You will find him ready enough to talk.' That is all I remember now."

Mr. Redpath had an interview with Mr. Beecher which it is not necessary to read, and afterward he says, in answer to the question:

"Did you see Mr. Beecher?"

And he says:

"At his suggestion and Mr. Cleveland's I went to see Mr. Beecher at his house; I went there, I think, about 3 o'clock; I didn't see him for an hour or an hour and a half afterward; he was up stairs asleep; then we went down—then we went down to tea. Oh, I asked in the parlor—I asked him if nothing could be done to stop this yet? He placed his hand upon my knee and said: 'Oh, that is all right now,' or some expression like that, 'I have made up my mind.' We went down to tea, and after tea he took me into the garden or yard and went to the front part and talked a little about the cellars a minute, or the vaults underneath, and in going back he said—I forget the remark I made that led to it—he said: 'I was with some of my friends until 2 o'clock this morning, and my mind was not clear; but when I woke this morning I saw my way clear; I shall make a clean breast of it: I shall tell the whole truth; I shall take the whole blame on myself; I shall vindicate Theodore and Elizabeth.' I said: 'Well, Mr. Beecher, without any reference whatever—without any reference to what the truth is, I am very glad of it.' Then he asked me something about what effect the scandal would have on the lecturing. I don't know how the question was phrased; I think it was then that I replied that without any reference to what the truth was, he could find a stronger and better class of friends around him than he ever had before."

Now, Mr. Redpath had communicated to Mr. Beecher the message of Theodore Tilton that he was going to charge him with adultery. And afterward Mr. Beecher says to Redpath:

"My mind is clear; I am determined to tell the whole truth; I am determined to vindicate Theodore and Elizabeth."

How vindicate Theodore? Who was charging him with adultery, who had charged him to Redpath with adultery, who had charged him to others with adultery—how was Mr. Beecher going to vindicate Theodore Tilton? (Turning to Mr. Fullerton)—How late was this Mr. Fullerton; do you remember?

Mr. Shearman—The 13th of July.

Mr. Beach—This was in July, 1874, after the Examining Committee had been called, and with the full knowledge of the extreme character of the charge. Knowing all that Theodore Tilton in the past three years had done; knowing what the charge of Mrs. Tilton was, which he pronounces to-day false, which was reiterated by her in the letter to Dr. Storrs—ready, as my learned friends say, then for the contest and for fight—this gentleman to his intimate friend and to his witness declares that he will make a clean breast of it, and vindicate Theodore Tilton and Mrs. Tilton. Was there any denial to Redpath of the charge of adultery? Did he disabuse the mind of Redpath of the truth of the accusation Mr. Tilton threatened then to present? Was there any indication of that fearlessness of innocence, that determination to throw off the weight and the stain of this scandal, and by a demonstration of his own purity confront the alleged aspersions against his honor and fame, and relieve his church and the world from the dread accusation made against him, founded upon the scandal? But I return again to the inquiry, how was Mr. Beecher to vindicate either Theodore or Mrs. Tilton if his position to-day be true; if Theodore Tilton is the depraved and abandoned profligate the defense represents; if he had been circulating these false and dishonoring rumors against Henry Ward Beecher, how was he to be vindicated consistently with the innocence of Mr. Beecher? There is no way, gentlemen, in which human ingenuity can reconcile these two contrasting conditions of the mind of this gentleman. Then he was determined to do what his conscience taught him and what his duty to Theodore Tilton and Mrs. Tilton taught him—to tell the truth, so far as the truth was necessary and proper, in their vindication. Whatever he might choose to communicate in regard to Mrs. Tilton—to be sure it would be that which would protect her fame—he would take upon himself all the responsibility for the difficulty which had sprung up in the household of Mr. Tilton, and which would account for the rumors which had afflicted the ear of the public. What that confession was, what that statement was, which would thus bear upon it the vindication of those he had wronged, and how far it would impute guilt and dishonor to himself, it is not for me to say, nor for you to say. It is sufficient that then, on the 14th of July, 1874, this man had made up his mind to make such a statement as would produce that desired result. But, gentlemen, the result was precisely as Mr. Beecher represents—was the result of his changing and conflicting opinions in regard to black-mail. The instant that Mr. Beecher fell under the control of his two lawyers, Tracy and Shearman, their influence, aided and strengthened by the interests and influence of Plymouth Church, or the leaders of that church, that instant the better instincts and purer impulses of Henry Ward Beecher were sacrificed and lost. He was persuaded to do what the interests of these surrounding circumstances and the views of his supporters in regard to the great interest depending upon his character advised. I do not believe this contest is the prompting and the natural result of the noble and generous nature of this defendant. Long ago, if he had been left free from the snares and the influences that surrounded him to act out his better part, this scandal would have been saved to the community. It speaks out in every letter, in every word, in every act of Mr. Beecher when he was acting out and speaking his own self.

MRS. MORSE'S LETTERS.

I must ask your attention for a moment to another significant piece of evidence. [Counsel reads:]

MRS. MORSE'S LETTER TO MR. BEECHER.

"*To Mr. Beecher*:

As you have not seen fit to pay any attention to the request I left at your house, now over two weeks since, I will take this method to inform you of the state of things in Livingston street. The remark you made to me at your own door was an enigma at the time, and every day adds to the mystery. 'Mrs. Beecher has adopted the child.' 'What child?' I asked. You replied, 'Elizabeth.'"

Well, that was something of an enigma, and it is not a little surprising that it should have appalled Mrs. Morse, her mother. And I believe Mr. Porter represents Mrs. Morse as being in a dangerous condition of mind, as half demented, without any proof. She shows considerable good sense in this, her communication. [Reading:]

"Now, I ask what earthly sense was there in that remark? Neither Mrs. Beecher, yourself, nor I can, or have, done anything to ameliorate her condition. She has been for the last three weeks with one very indifferent girl. T. has sent Bessie, with the others, away, leaving my sick and distracted child to care for all four children night and day, without fire in the furnace, or anything like comfort or nourishment in the house. She has not seen any one. He says: 'She is mourning for her sin.' If this be so, one twenty-four hours under his shot, I think, is enough to atone for a life-long sin, however heinous. I don't believe if his honest debts were paid he would have enough to buy their breakfast. This she could endure and thrive under, but the publicity he has given to this recent and most crushing of all trouble is what is taking the life out of her."

But what did Mr. Tilton give publicity to? It was not improper solicitations alone—it was the sin of his wife. He had communicated to Mrs. Morse the charge of adultery, and she says he had communicated it to twelve other persons—a mistake in number, though he had to some. It is with regard to that she says this was the most crushing of all troubles, and was taking the life out of her.

"I know of twelve persons whom he has told, and they in turn have told others. I had thought we had as much as we could live under from his neglect and ungovernable temper. But this is the death-blow to us both, and I doubt not Florence has hers."

Why, what means this terrible calamity which had overtaken the daughter and the grand-daughter of this writer—which was crushing the life out of them? [Reads:]

"Do you know, when I hear of your cracking your jokes from Sunday to Sunday, and think of the misery you have brought upon us, I think with the Psalmist that there is no God."

What is this sin, this crushing trouble, this devastating misery? that she says: When I think of what you have brought upon us, Mr. Beecher, and remember the frivolity of your jests and jokes in the sacred pulpit, I think there is no God.

That is the substance of this communication to Mr. Beecher. How does he answer it? [Reading:]

"MY DEAR MADAM: I should be very sorry to have you think I have no interest in your trouble. My course toward you hitherto should satisfy you that I sympathize with you in your distress. But Mrs. Beecher and I, after full consideration, are of one mind—that, under present circumstances, the greatest kindness to you and to all will be, in so far as we are concerned, to leave to time the rectification of all the wrongs, whether they be real or imaginary."

And this in answer to a communication of the character I have stated to you, opening painfully, tearfully, impressively the condition of her daughter mourning for her sin, crushed to the earth by a heart-breaking sorrow—charging that misery upon Henry Ward Beecher. And he, in reply, upon consultation with his wife, saying not one word in answer to the accusation; making no inquiry of this complaining mother, not saying to her "Madam, what do you mean by charging the sin of your daughter, or the misery under which your daughter and her household are suffering, to me? And why do you say to me that my ministrations in my pulpit are so revolting and horrid to your conception of my character that you think there is no God of justice and retribution. Why, what would Mr. Beecher innocent have said? Why, on the instant, not by written word, not by formal writing, but with hasty foot he would have speeded to the presence of that woman. He had been to her; he had consulted her about the troubles between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton; he had heard all the tales of her fierce and vindictive [illegible] toward Tilton. Why did he not at once go to this lady and demand of her an explanation of language like this addressed to him—pure as purity, as he says, in his conscience—never having done an act or whispered a word to or in the presence of Mrs. Tilton that should disturb the most tender conscience. Why, gentlemen, can these things be so? Can this man be consciously innocent, and submit to imputations of this character without a word of remonstrance, without a single flash of indignation? If he can be he belongs not to that nature which you and I inherit. Well, this lady, in October of that year, addresses this gentleman another communication. You see, in the first, she had wondered at the notion of Mr. Beecher that he and Mrs. Beecher had adopted her daughter, and that, as Mr. Beecher did not deny it, she assumed, I suppose, to be earnest and sincere, and she at once falls into the new relation. In October she addresses Mr. Beecher as

"My dear son."

By a mother to a man who was charged with the seduction of her daughter by the husband of that daughter. After the correspondence which I have read to you between them, and the inferences to be drawn from it, she, months after, writing to that same person under the address of "My Dear Son," and applying to him for help, says:

"Can you help me in any way by the 1st of November? I am still alone, with no prospect of any one, with a rent of $1,500 and an income of $1,000."

And so forth. Then she depicts the straightened circumstances of her daughter, and says to Mr. Beecher:

"Do come to see me. I will promise that the secret of her life, as she calls it, shall not be mentioned."

Why not? Unless Mr. Beecher was very responsibly involved in that secret—unless the mention of it would be a source of inconvenience and irritation to him—why does she think it necessary to say to him the secret of her life shall not be mentioned? You shall not be disturbed with it. Truly, I did reproach you with the misery you had brought upon us, I did tell you that your conduct led me to distrust the mercy and justice of Providence. I will trouble you with no more of these reproaches.

Come and see me. I will promise you that the secret of her life, as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. I know it is hard to bring it up, as you must have suffered intensely, and we all will, I fear, until released by death. Do you pray for me? If not, pray do. I never felt more rebellious than now, more in need of God's and human help. Do you know I think it strange that you should ask me to call you son? When I have told darling I felt, if you could in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken?

MOTHER.

And yet Mr. Beecher, according to his view of his conduct, has never done anything that should either expose him to reproach from Mrs. Tilton or anybody else, except indulging the exuberance of his nature and the kindly and generous and attractive faculties which belong to him. He has never done anything which should induce Mrs. Morse to recognize him as her son. He never has had any intimate association with her daughter which identified him with her in the affections and relations of this mother. What does it all mean?

WHY WAS NOT MRS. MORSE PUT UPON THE STAND?

Ah, gentlemen, why was not Mrs. Morse put upon the stand to tell us what it all means? There is what she wrote. It was entirely competent for her to have taken this stand and to have explained every word of those remarkable communications. Why was it that Mrs. Morse was called a dangerous woman? Why was it that Tilton and Moulton and Beecher and all agreed that there was peril in the knowledge she had acquired? Why were these letters held by Moulton without the slightest explanation in regard to them? And why are they present here to-day and Mr. Beecher unable to give you the slightest explanation in regard to them? And why is this mystery left to be covered up in this action without a single explanation? Those letters are intelligent and sensible. There is no evidence of a wandering intellect. My learned friend Mr. Porter saw the force of the inquiry, which he knew would be put to this jury, Why was not Mrs. Morse produced as a witness? And he seeks to avoid it by a suggestion without proof that his sorrows and misfortunes had disturbed his mind—a suggestion, gentlemen, entitled to not the slightest consideration—a suggestion entirely unfounded. You will apply to this, of course, the legal doctrine which I read to you the other day. It was the duty of these gentlemen to produce that lady if she could have given you any satisfactory explanation of those communications or any defense of Mr. Beecher for his silence under the accusations which they made. [Turning to Mr. Morris]—Will you refer me to Mr. Bowen's statement that he could turn him in twelve days out of the church?

Mr. Morris—Yes.

Mr. Beach—However, I will pass it; it is not necessary, Sir.

THE MEETING AT FREELAND'S HOUSE.

Some significance, to my mind, is to be attached to the meeting which was held on the 26th of December at Freeland's house between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen. It was an extraordinary interview, calculated to produce a very profound impression upon the minds of the parties. A bold and audacious demand was made upon Mr. Beecher. It was insolent if it had no foundation. How did Mr. Beecher meet it? Mr. Bowen comes to him with a sealed letter; no intimation that he was aware of the contents of the communication; he delivers it to Mr. Beecher; it is seen to be a demand from Theodore Tilton upon Mr. Beecher to leave his pulpit and quit Brooklyn. What is the first impulse—what does Mr. Beecher do? He puts it in his pocket and says nothing. Makes no answer to the impudent demand until Mr. Bowen says to him, "Well, Mr. Beecher, what have you to say about it?" Does Mr. Beecher say to Bowen, in answer, "What have you to say about it, Sir? Do you make yourself a party to this insolent demand upon me? Do you dare to come into my presence and require me, for reasons which I understand—not expressed—to leave my pulpit and quit Brooklyn?" Would not that have been the natural impulse of an outraged minister, conscious of no wrong; undaunted and defiant in his innocence? Would he have permitted any living man to come into his presence and on behalf of another make such a demand without calling that messenger to account, asking him if he took the responsibility of the audacious outrage? Oh! no—*no*. But he saw the necessity—he does not inquire of Mr. Bowen his connection with it; his reasons for associating with it; but with a humble and a timid appeal asks Mr. Bowen if he is his friend. What are the reasons hinted at in this letter? Does he ask that? For what reason does this man demand this absurdity of me? "For reasons which I explicitly understand." What does that mean, Sir? What have you to charge against me, or Theodore Tilton to charge, that justifies such a request? Would he not have felt some curiosity to know what it was? Was it because Mr. Beecher had won, unsolicited, the love of Mrs. Tilton? That he had advised a separation when no separation followed? That he had not then advised Bowen or influenced Bowen to discharge Mr. Tilton; and I am reminded by my associate that at that time he had no suspicion of the love of Mrs. Tilton. What was it, then, that induced this man, instead of resisting this aggression upon his character and his position; instead of inquiring the causes and the foundations of the demand, to act with conscious knowledge and appeal to the friendship of Mr. Bowen? I repeat, gentlemen, he saw the necessity of detaching Mr. Bowen from this association with Theodore Tilton. That Bowen had made these revelations upon which Mr. Tilton wrote this demand for the resignation, is approved by the tripartite covenant, where, in detail, Mr. Tilton narrates the whole of the interviews between Bowen and himself, and upbraids in the most severe and bitter terms the treachery of a man who, after inciting him to this demand, could at once enter into a league offensive and defensive with Mr. Beecher. And Mr. Beecher took the true course to do it. What were the influences? By what spell the indignation of Mr. Bowen was quieted, we do not know, but that on that 26th day of December he did pledge himself to Theodore Tilton is certain, and that on the same day he did turn his coat and pledge himself to Henry Ward Beecher is equally clear. And Mr. Beecher was satisfied at the result. He had secured a useful ally; he had silenced a dangerous tongue. Was it not dangerous? In the Spring of 1870, there had been a statement of the difficulties between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen, by which Mr. Bowen acquired some special advantages, according to Mr. Beecher's statement.

Mr. Shearman—Is that statement of Mr. Beecher in evidence?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, it is in evidence.

Mr. Shearman (inaudible.)

Mr. Morris—That is what he said.

Mr. Shearman—January, 1870, he said.

Mr. Beach—Yes, it is in evidence.

Mr. Morris—Correct. You are right.

BEECHER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BOWEN.

Mr. Beach (continuing)—After stating the adjustment between them, the memorandum of Mr. Beecher proceeds to say:

"Then it was that, without any provocation, he [Mr. Bowen] told Mr. Howard that this reconciliation did not include one matter—that he [Bowen] knew that about Mr. Beecher which, if he should

speak it, would drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn. Mr. Howard protested with horror against such a statement, saying, 'Mr. Bowen, this is terrible. No man should make such a statement unless he has the most absolute evidence.' To this Mr. Bowen replied that he had this evidence, and said pointedly that he [Howard] might go to Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher would not give his consent that he [Bowen] should tell Mr. Howard this secret."

That was in the Spring of 1870, wasn't it?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (inaudible.)

'Mr. Beach (to Mr. Morris)—They want to be referred to the page where this is in evidence.

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Am I wrong?

Mr. Morris—No, Sir; you are right; it is in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Will you show it to us?

Mr. Morris—Yes.

Mr. Beach—I may be wrong.

Mr. Morris—No, you are right. It is in evidence. I put it in myself.

Mr. Beach—If I am wrong I will make humble and ample apology; but it seems to me I recollect it distinctly.

Mr. Evarts—I don't say it is not, only I want the reference to it.

Mr. Beach—I understand you, Sir. [Continuing]—Now, it was to this man, who made, on the heel of a friendly settlement of business difficulties—who made this declaration to the intimate friend of Mr. Beecher, that he knew a secret in regard to Mr. Beecher which, if told, would drive him from his pulpit and from Brooklyn. It was to this man, bringing this demand, after this threat, known and recorded by Mr. Beecher, that Mr. Beecher exhibits this humble and supplicating attitude of a culprit appealing to him for friendly protection. But yet you are to believe, gentlemen, that this was a pure and spotless character. In 1870 Mr. Beecher knew that Mr. Bowen made this charge to a prominent member of his congregation, and he sat silent under it; made to one to whom he broke sacrificial bread and poured out the blood of his Redeemer; to him who sat meekly under his ministrations Mr. Bowen had made this accusation, and Mr. Beecher sat silent, contented; receives at the same communion table, and breaks the same emblematic bread with a man who had made this charge against him in the bosom of his church, and to this hour—*to this hour*—he is an accepted communicant, and has never been called to a responsibility for the foul accusation. What are we to do with these things, gentlemen, as practical men, honest and true judges of our fellow-men? How are we to account for this submission of a great man, stayed and supported by the adoration of a great church, in the face of such a dishonoring charge? And does it not throw upon that transaction on the 26th of December such a gleam of light that you can look through it right into the heart of Henry Ward Beecher? How timid it in the presence of guilt, and how tremblingly that solicitation to Henry C. Bowen to be his friend fell from his lips on that interesting interview. [To Mr. Evarts]—That will be found, Sir, on page 194.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir; I see.

Mr. Beach—Well, you will see from the whole of this paper that the hour the settlement was made—of the difficulty was made—and that was at an interview at Freeland's house—that's a notable house, that house of Freeland's—Dec. 26, 1870, a long interview at Freeland's house for the purpose of having a final and full reconciliation with Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher.

"Mr. Bowen stated his grievances, which were all of a business nature, or of my treatment of him personally."

Of him personally italicized—a memorandum in his writing. Well, the terms were, Bowen given the privilege of publishing and reporting the sermons and lecture-room talks of Mr. Beecher and the new edition of the "Collection" and Freeland's interest. *Freeland's interest.* I don't know what that was.

"*Third*—Return to the church.

Fourth—He was to write me a letter. And,

Fifth—Retract in every quarter what he had said to my injury."

Now, see the peculiar phraseology of that:

"Bowen's grievances, which were all of a business nature, *or of my treatment of him personally.*"

And immediately after it Mr. Bowen saying that it did not include one matter; that there was one secret he had in regard to Henry Ward Beecher which, if revealed, would blast him. That is all in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher, and of course there is no dispute about it.

Mr. Beach then suspended his argument, and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Beach resumed his argument shortly after 2 o'clock:

I pass some minor topics, gentlemen, simply making an allusion to the circumstance that in August, 1870, at the request of Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher left his Summer residence at Peekskill, came to this city, had an interview with her upon one day and an appointment for one the next, and on calling to fulfill that appointment Mrs. Tilton declined to see him, sending him a message that it was better she should not see him, in connection with the fact that from that time until the interview of December, 1870, there was no meeting between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. This August, you will observe, was one month after the communication was made by Mrs. Tilton to her husband of the relations between herself and Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher says in his evidence that Mrs. Tilton was sick, and therefore sent for him. It is hardly consistent—that explanation—with the message and the refusal of the next day. If Mrs. Tilton desired to see Mr. Beecher only for spiritual consolation by reason of her illness, it is inconceivable that after the interview on the first day of his arrival, and an appointment for one on the succeeding day, that she should send him a message of that character—that it was not best for her to see him. In one of those circumstances lying in the track of this history which, combines, coalesces with the theory of the plaintiff, and is in harmony with the assertion that there was some corroding, disturbing secret between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher that was operating upon both their lives, and made him the subservient and submissive instrument of any person who held the control of that secret. Now, gentlemen, this is the affirmative case on the part of this plaintiff. You will see that it is sustained by three witnesses testifying positively to a confession on the part of Mr. Beecher of illicit intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. It is sustained by his written declarations—I may, with propriety, use the term confessions—carrying such a revelation of a smitten conscience and a profound and agonizing remorse that it is impossible to satisfy them by any ordinary, venial, excusable transgression, considering the character of the man and the language which he used, and the circumstances under which it was used, of an accusation, as three witnesses say, of adultery. Supported, too, by his tender of resignation; his declaration that he was willing to step down and out of this noble life he had been pursuing; by his tender of himself as a voluntary sacrifice to the good of Mr. Tilton; by his craven fear of a sister's threatened accusation from his pulpit; by the unanswered appeal of Mrs. Bradshaw under the circumstances I have detailed; by the upbraiding of Mrs. Morse; by the declarations to Redpath, and by all this accumulated weight of circumstance, all falling in with the accusation of seduction—and opposed only by the single testimony of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. I cannot pursue my original purpose of examining in detail the testimony of the numerous witnesses presented on the part of the defense.

THE BLACK-MAIL THEORY.

They relate only to the question of conspiracy and black-mail and the contradictory declarations, which have been sufficiently explained. If the evidence of Mr. Beecher is not sufficient to dispose of the theory of conspiracy and black-mail, no argument of mine can convince the intelligence of this jury. You would not believe though one should rise from the dead. Mr. Beecher says, after relating all the variations of his mind, all the fluctuations from his own unbiased impressions of the integrity and honesty of Mr. Moulton—and fidelity—and his account of the influence which was used over him by his professional advisers, the question is put to him:

"Mr. Beecher, your answer to the question that I put to you, whether you now believe that Francis Moulton intended to levy black-mail upon you, has not been answered satisfactorily to some of my associates, and I put it to you again as to your present belief.

A.—Well, Sir, if you mean by black-mail that he levied contributions upon me for himself, I do not believe it—

Mr. Fullerton—That is—

The Witness (continuing)—But if you mean that he levied money upon me, using my generous feelings as the instrument for the benefit of Mr. Tilton, I think he did."

Now, you perceive that is an entire surrender of the idea that there was any such thing as black-mail, through intimidation, through threat. Well, all—I say all—nearly all of the witnesses upon the part of the defendant have been sworn to support the theory that Moulton and Tilton were constantly holding over Mr. Beecher the threat of this accusation to extort money from him, or service from him, in some way, in aid of Mr. Tilton and his restoration to prosperity. This is all abandoned by the evidence of Mr. Beecher. His own uneducated, undirected conviction was that there was nothing of the kind, and, when aided and instructed by his lawyers, he comes only to the conclusion that the only black-mail used, or influence used, was the appeal by Mr. Moulton to his generous inclinations and kindness toward Mr. Tilton. Well, that, of course, gentlemen, is all of no importance in this case. When Mr. Beecher concedes that no terror was exerted, that nothing was uttered, that all the benefactions which were secured through Mr. Moulton were by appeals to his generosity and kindness, why then the theory of the defense fails utterly. There is no sin in that; there is no compulsion in that; there is no extortion in that; there is no imagination and manufacture of a false story and an unfounded accusation in that; there is nothing in it which impeaches in any degree the force of the testimony which we offer or aids to any extent the theory of the defense.

TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

Now, gentlemen, what need is there, gentlemen, of the examination of this mass of proof? Take the testimony of Mrs. Ovington and Mr. Ovington, Mrs. Putnam, of Augusta Moore, of these Winfield witnesses, and of Belcher, Wilkeson, Cowley—all of them. What do they amount to? To what point are they directed, except to show that Tilton and Moulton on various occasions represented the offense of Mr. Beecher as impure proposals? And they admitted it, and gave the reasons for it. And then to support the theory, as through Mr. Wilkeson, that Mr. Tilton was using this charge, whatever it was, for the purpose of coercion of some benefaction of some character out of Mr. Beecher. Well, all that is necessary to be said about it, in my judgement, is that when Mr. Beecher makes the acknowledgment he does under oath, and when we confess and avow the alleged contradictory declarations, all the materiality and power of this evidence is lost. Now I might say in regard to Mr. Wilkeson that when he attributes to Mr. Tilton the declaration on the morning of the 2d, I think—it was the morning at any rate of the day of the arbitration—when Mr. Wilkeson attributes to Mr. Tilton the declaration that he would publish certain allegations, that he was not going to get his money and that the suit would have to go on, why, he is plainly mistaken, because at the very moment there was an arbitration agreed upon, and there was no interruption to the purpose of the parties, as all agree, and on the night of that very day the arbitration was consummated, the award made, and the money paid. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that Mr. Wilkeson has been betrayed into a misrecollection; and it is not at all surprising that it should be so. And there are criticisms of that character which might be indulged, not only in reference to Mr. Wilkeson, but to every witness on both sides who has been sworn, because, undoubtedly, a great many, if not all of them, have fallen into involuntary errors of that character. Well, of what consequence is the testimony of Mr. Edward Eggleston? He was called on the second occasion to contradict Mr. Bowen, and there was no contradiction at all. Bowen says to Eggleston, Why, Mr. Beecher revealed to me horrible stories against Mr. Tilton; and Mr. Bowen made the same statement that Mr. Beecher did retail—rehearse to him these communications communicated to him by Bessie Turner, and perhaps others, in regard to Mr. Tilton. Well, in regard to the original evidence of Mr. Eggleston concerning Mr. Tilton with some lady—I don't know whether it was Mrs. Woodhull—some lady, at any rate, at his house upon a certain gathering, it is only necessary to say that it was a little indelicate in Mr. Eggleston accepting the hospitality of Mr. Tilton, and using it for the purpose of gossiping in regard to his treatment of his lady guests, especially when nobody else but Mr. Eggleston and his wife noticed any such supposed impropriety.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Beach, Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews stated that lady to be his wife.

Mr. Beach—Oh, yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That was on another occasion.

Judge Neilson—Was Mr. Andrews not present on the occasion Mr. Eggleston speaks of?

Mr. Shearman—No, Sir; it was the occasion in 1873.

Judge Neilson—That was the occasion when Miss Moore was present?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

HE DOES NOT ASK FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. Beach—Well, gentlemen, suppose you accept the whole revelation of Miss Bessie Turner as true, what does it effect so far as the main and material issue in this case is concerned? Why, nothing at all. It does not tend to contradict the idea of impropriety, as between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. On the contrary, if her story is to be believed, why Mr. Tilton was vociferously charging adultery with everybody. According to Bessie Turner, Mrs. Tilton, eulogized as she has been by Henry Ward Beecher, and by the oath of her husband, why Mrs. Tilton was infamous in her debauchery. All this goes to the question of damages, and nothing else. It does not tend to contradict the main allegation, but it shows, if true, it shows this man, the plaintiff, to be of a character not commending him to the favor of a court and jury for a reward for injured sensibilities. Well, as we never have asked damages, and have always waived and disclaimed them, and refused to receive any, it is not very important that evidence directed to that point should be severely contested or considered by us. It is only important with reference to the general impression—opinion, in regard to the character of Mr. Tilton, which may be made by proof of this kind; and, therefore, it would have been desirable, if I had time, without wearying the patience of the court and jury, for the defense and vindication of Mr. Tilton, to have examined the testimony of these witnesses. I submit to you, however, that the evidence of Bessie Turner is intrinsically incredible. I will not go through it to read it, but consider for a moment the relation she gives of the conduct of Mr. Tilton, in connection with the manifestations of respect—I may say of reverence—as well as love, that gentleman has given.

IMPROBABILITY OF BESSIE TURNER'S STORY.

Suppose it to be true, for one moment, that Tilton was the brute he is represented to be, that he did make those various charges against his wife in the presence of Bessie Turner, and committed all those atrocities imputed to him. In the name of all that is wonderful, what was the man holding this woman to heart for, and protecting her by every device and every publication and every effort within his power. It is utterly impossible that this man could, in the presence of Bessie Turner, charge that his wife, upon the sofa upon which she sat, had again and again, in his sight, been guilty of lewdness with five or six different persons. And then, after that, taking this young girl into a room upon the second story of his dwelling, and rehearsing the same story over again, and not satisfied with that, soon after again calling her to an interview where he over and over again repeated the infamous vulgarity. Why, what motive could Theodore Tilton have had, if it were true, if it were at all consistent with his general conduct, about which there can be no dispute—why, what motive could he have had, first in making the charge in the presence of this girl whom he had treated, as she says, as a child—as one of his own children—and then took her up to a long and double interview, to repeat into the ears of this child the story of his wife's infidelities? And then that this great man, tall and stalwart, when this young girl interfered between his violence and his wife, striking this girl until she fell to the floor or against the side of the house, and then, as she represents it, tripping up to her and saying, "Bessie, my dear, you stumbled, didn't you?" and she, straightening up her little form in front of this man, threatening dire slaughter if he didn't cease his abuse of his wife, exclaiming to him, "Theodore Tilton, are you crazy, or do you think me crazy," or something of that character. Well, gentlemen, we are not called upon to believe ridiculous travesties of that character. Because Bessie Turner testifies to it we are not bound to accredit it; nor am I disposed to say that that young lady has deliberately falsified; that there may be some foundation for this I can very well believe, in view of the evidence of Mrs. Moulton, because you remember what Mrs. Tilton said to her—that Theodore would not let this matter slip, that he was continually harping upon it, and it disturbed her; she could not live with him. I have no doubt about it, gentlemen. However much he may have loved this woman, however tenderly he may generally have treated her, yet I have no doubt that there were times, and many times, when the memory of that offense came and irritated and festered his feelings. I have no doubt about it at all. But that he was guilty of the vulgar baseness of charging it, or any other offense of like character, upon the woman who to-day, however mistakenly, he pronounces pure, is one of those incredible ideas which common sense cannot accept. And thus the story this girl tells of being taken from her bed in the night-time and carried to another room across the hall, sleeping, unconscious, by Theodore Tilton, and Horace Greeley sleeping in the next room to her—why, you ask at once, what did Theodore Tilton run this risk for? If he had any impure design, would he have chosen the time when this young, virtuous girl was sleeping within car-shot of Horace Greeley, when a single cry from her lips would have revealed his base design, and called a champion to the side of outraged innocence and girlhood? Well, if he had any such purpose, what was the necessity of carrying the girl away? Why didn't he pursue his design there? Why create all the fuss and disturbance of a movement of this girl from the bed in which she lay, where, so far as she could be under these circumstances, she was helplessly at his mercy? Whether he designed mere solicitation and fondling, or whether he contemplated an unmanly outrage—attribute to him whatever design you please, how can you account, rationally, for the story that she was, sleeping, carried from one bed to another. [Mr. Fullerton whispered to Mr. Beach.] I am corrected by my learned associate in the fact that, where she was originally, she was further separated from the room of Mr. Greeley than where she was taken to, that of Mr. Tilton, which was the next room to Mr. Greeley. Well, it turns out, gentlemen, that Mr. Greeley was not there then. That would have made her story a little more probable, but it shows an error into which she fell. There are eight distinct prominent facts upon which she contradicts the statement she gave before the Examining Committee, and acknowledges a contradiction. She pretends that she was but ten minutes in conference with Mr. Tracy; Mr. Tracy testifies that it was an interview of an hour; Mr. Martin enlarges it to two hours. But I don't care to pursue it, and I have been betrayed into a longer comment upon it than I intended. I can well see how a disposition like this young lady, a vivid creative fancy, and, if my friends will permit me to use their word, a lady who develops so amazingly upon the stand "theatric" talent, may, in her tendency to exaggeration, in the pruriency of her imagination and descriptive power, may describe by words as extravagantly as she does by action. I don't care to impute to her designed misrepresentation, nor will I willingly do it against anybody, but that she has exaggerated and overdrawn the picture is very apparent it seems to me from the extravagance and ridiculousness of her narrative, as well as from her manner and demeanor upon the stand. But there is one thing, gentlemen, that she reveals, which is somewhat important, and that is that as early as Dec. 14, 1870, Mr. Tilton did make a charge of adultery against his wife, and that on that day only Bessie Turner denies it. Mrs. Bradshaw swears that Bessie Turner communicated that fact to her.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE IDEA OF A CONSPIRACY?

Well, what becomes, then, of the idea of a conspiracy? Our friends saying—Mr. Tracy saying in his opening that the conspiracy dated from the 26th of December, 1870; Mr. Tracy contending that in his intercourse with Tilton and Moulton and Woodruff the idea of adultery was never hinted; that it was impure solicitations; but yet Bessie Turner, their own witness, reveals that as early as the 14th of December, before the date of the conspiracy, before the interview with Tracy, the charge of adultery was made. Well, I do not care to comment upon the evidence of Mr. Southwick. Admit it to be all true. You cannot perceive any relation, important relation, it has to any issue in this case. Everything may have transpired just as Mr. Southwick relates, and yet Mr. Beecher have committed the offense with which he is charged. And Mr. Schultz also, whose recollection clearly does not accord with that of Mr. Woodruff in two particulars; Mr. Schultz imagines that after Tilton and Woodruff called at his house Mr. Woodruff left, was not present at the interview; whereas Tilton and Woodruff both testify that he was there during the whole interview, and, although Mr. Schultz admits that Mr. Tilton said enough to convey to him the idea that Mr. Tilton would not accept any benefits or advantages from the hands of Mr. Beecher, yet Mr. Tilton and Mr. Woodruff both testify that Mr. Tilton was outspoken upon that subject, and utterly refused applying to Mr. Beecher for aid in regard to the *Golden Age*, utterly refused any co-operation or assistance upon the part of Mr. Beecher. And so I might run through, gentlemen, this proof. But I leave it.

A WORD ON BEECHER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Beecher remains, with his evidence, to be examined, and I cannot pass it so lightly. It was a matter of deep interest and speculation, when it was obvious that this issue was to be tried, what would be the attitude assumed by Mr. Beecher. What explanation would he give to those extraordinary productions of his? How would he reconcile his letters consistently with his innocence? To reflecting, and especially legal minds, there was but one conclusion. It was a necessity forced upon Mr. Beecher—the instant that this issue was pressed to an investigation—it was the necessity of denial; no matter what might be the proof against him, no matter how hard and heavily the circumstances might encompass him, until he seemed, like Byron's scorpion, "girt with fire," yet there was no alternative for him but denial, a broad and bold denial, fortified by his character and the supports of his church and congregation. Is it a naked case of perjury? Can it be possible that Henry Ward Beecher not only denies the offense imputed to him, but in a court of justice and before the world sustains that denial with a false oath? Now, gentlemen, that is the horror that is pressing upon some of your minds—the difficulty of believing that such a man, that such a character, with such noble qualities, no matter how pushed, no matter what may be the catastrophe before him, that such a man can outrage his own conscience, the law, his God, and his fellow-man by committing perjury. That he has done it in form, in seeming, is just as certain as the force of human evidence. The issue cannot be avoided. The proof on the part of this plaintiff, three witnesses must be convicted of perjury—not of simple denial, but of inventing an accusation against a pure man and supporting it by a false oath, or else Mr. Beecher, by some means, has quieted his conscience consistently with denial upon the form of an oath in this court.

IS LYING JUSTIFIABLE?

I propose, gentlemen, to suggest to you, if I can, some theory upon which Mr. Beecher has reached that determination. Because I find, very much to my own surprise, in looking at the teachings of philosophers and writers of the highest repute of all denominations, Protestant and Catholic—I find that there is a singular principle of doctrine or casuistry prevailing among those gentlemen, that it is taught and avowed that under certain circumstances it is not only the privilege, but the duty of a man to lie; the commandment does not apply to any statement of falsehood, except that which operates to the injury of others, and that every falsehood innocuous in its effects and tending to the preservation and advantage of others is not sinful. I was led to this line of inquiry by a letter received from a gentleman, obviously of culture and intelligence, it being, however, without signature, in which he says to me:

"All admit that the code of honor of men of the world imperatively demands that if a gentleman has committed adultery or fornication with a lady, he is bound to protect her character by perjury if necessary. The Colonel of an Austrian regiment had carried on an intrigue with a lady, unmarried, of high rank. This lady married an officer in the Colonel's regiment. After the marriage the husband first learned what had been a matter of public notoriety. He went to his Colonel and asked him if the story was true. The Colonel denied it on his word of honor as an officer and a gentleman. Having thus lied the Colonel called his officers together and told them what he had done. They unanimously justified his action. Among no class of men is the sentiment of honor more rigid and delicate than among the officers of the Austrian service."

So much for the sentiments of honor among men of the world. What is the Christian code under similar circumstances?

DR. NEWMAN ON LYING.

To answer this question we must consult the casuists. The question is not so simple as it may seem at first. The casuists hold that the essence of a lie is malice. When malice is absent, the deviation from the strict truth is not only justifiable in itself, but, moreover, it becomes a duty. And here comes in the doctrine of probabilities. St. Alphonse Ligouri teaches that the woman who has committed adultery or fornication, who can, by denying it, save her reputation and that of her family and the peace of mind of her husband, is justified in denying her guilt. Nay, that it is her duty to deny it. St. Alphonse Ligouri is in bad repute as to morals among Protestants, but is held in the highest esteem among Catholics, and his works are used as text-books in their seminaries. And then he proceeds to consider the Protestant writers, and refers to Prof. Newman, and I will read an extract from the reference made. This, you will remember, is a work used in his own defense by Father Newman, who was once a member of the Church of England, but connected himself with the Catholic Church some twenty years ago and was bitterly assailed, very considerable public controversy growing out of his defection from the Church of England; and among others, Mr. Kingsley accused him of lying, which led Dr. Newman to examine the teachings of the writers upon the subject. After referring to the Catholic teachers, he says:

"Now to come to Anglican authorities. Taylor asks whether it can be, in any case, lawful to tell a lie. To this I answer that the Holy Scriptures and much of the New Testament indefinitely but severely condemn lying, referring to Proverbs, Psalms, &c. From these things nothing can be said in condemnation of lying. But then lying is to be understood to be something said or written to the hurt of our neighbor, which cannot be understood otherwise than to differ from the mind of him that speaks. A lie is actuated or proceeds from a desire of hatred, to say one thing or to signify it by repeating it in another light. So Melanchthon says, a lie is to deceive others in ourselves. Since a lie is intrinsically evil, to speak a lie to our neighbor is a natural evil, not because it is different from an internal truth, but a lie is an injury to our neighbor. If a lie be unjust it can never become lawful. But if it can be separated from injustice then it may be innocent."

And he further quotes from Taylor. Thus he says:

"Milton says: 'Veracity is a virtue by which we speak true things of him to whom it is quoted, and considering all the influences it is good for our neighbor. All dissimulation is not wrong, for it is not necessary for us always to openly bring out the truth. That only is to blame which is malicious; and I do not see why that cannot be said of lying which may be said of homicide and other matters which are not weighed so much by the deed as by the object and end of action.'"

And so he says:

"There are falsehoods which are not lies, that is, which are not criminal, where no one is to be deceived," &c.

And Dr. Johnson is also cited as sustaining the same philosophy, the same doctrine of casuistry, that there are circumstances and conditions where it is admissible for a man to lie, and not only admissible, but where it becomes his imperative duty to do it. He refers also to Bishop Butler as sustaining the same doctrine.

PERJURY NO SIN.

There is another doctrine:

"Perjury is, with advanced thinkers, no sin."

It is a very terse, emphatic sentiment, very clear in its declaration. That was written Nov. 5, 1872, by Mr. Thomas K. Beecher, the brother of the defendant. [Applause.]

Mr. Shearman—And with reference to Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—I am very glad the gentleman has made that remark. I will show you what it has reference to. This was written to his sister:

"Tilton, wife, Moulton & Co. are witnesses. Then Mrs. Tilton can only declare hearsay, so if you move to assist her, remember that you are standing on uncertain information, and we shall not probably ever get the facts, and I am glad of it. If Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are brought into court nothing will be revealed. Perjury, for good reasons, is with advanced thinkers no sin."

[Applause.]

WHAT LORD DENMAN SAYS.

Now, in the great case which has been cited by my learned friend Mr. Shearman, as well as all of us, and in which is abundant subject for the closest study of the best minds, Mr. Denman, subsequently Chief Justice of England, was the counsel for Queen Caroline, and this is an extract from his speech delivered upon the occasion of that trial. Explaining the reasons why the defense omitted to call Bergami, who was the alleged paramour of the Queen, Mr. Denman says:

"From the beginning of the world, no instance is to be found where the individual charged with adultery has been called to disprove it. Yet, for the first time we are compelled to put him on his oath. The answer is, in a word, there is either a case against us or there is no case. If there is no case, there is no occasion for us to call witnesses, and if there be a case no man would believe the supposed adulterer when he was put forward to deny the fact. On this subject the nicest casuist might perhaps dispute with a prospect of success on either side of the proposition; but I firmly believe that the feelings of mankind would partly triumph over the strongest of morality, and that the witness so situated would be held more excusable to deny upon his oath no dear a confidence than to betray the partner of his guilt. Even perjury would be thought to be a venial crime compared with the exposure of the victim of his adultery."

Now, this is the declaration of one of the most eminent lawyers of England at the time—the declaration was made in the face of the assembled learning of the nation—and who afterward occupied the seat of the Lord Chief Justice of that country, declaring that to that day there had been no recorded case of an adulterer produced to deny the accusation, and that the sentiment of mankind would uphold him under oath in denying the fact of adultery.

PROF. WILKESON'S VIEWS.

Prof. Wilkeson, of the Rochester Theological University, thus presents the proposition in a very clear and distinct form, and I do not mean by the extract which I read from his own article to represent that gentleman by any means as justifying perjury. You will see what the sentiment is from the extract which I shall read. I read it because it places the command of the decalogue in a light which at once strikes our attention.

Mr. Evarts—From what paper do you read now?

Mr. Beach—I read, Sir, from the *Independent* of Sept. 17, 1874.

"Now, it is one thing to lie against another and quite a different thing to lie for him. This distinction is plainly enough in the form of the command forbidding falsehood in the Decalogue. It is remarkable that the command is not simply and perceptively, 'Thou shalt not lie.' It is instead, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' Mr. Moulton's scheme of conduct did not contemplate any transgression of this command. He did not propose to himself to lie against anybody. His falsehood, his prevarication, if he foresaw the pregnant necessity of it in the first choice of his course, was all to be practiced in favor of people, &c. To be sure, there is a large real sense in which all untruth is ultimately to the disadvantage of the whole universe of souls; but, except in this somewhat transcendental sense, Mr. Moulton's disposition was likely, all of it, to be exercised to the apparent advantage of others. Everybody concerned was to be benefited by concealment. Almost all common sense concedes that there are justifiable cases of falsehood. It is not incredible, not altogether condemnable, to think that he first supposed that here there was such a case."

You perceive that this article was directed to a consideration of the attitude of Mr. Moulton, and was directed entirely to the discussion of a simple lie without the sanction of an oath and a court of justice; and it is proper for me to say that a subsequent article upon this subject in the same paper, explanatory somewhat of the personal views of Prof. Wilkeson on the subject, was published.

Mr. Evarts—Is that article signed by anybody?

Mr. Beach—It is headed "The Ethics of Mutual Friendship. By Prof. W. C. Wilkeson."

Mr. Evarts—That is the view in that paper?

Mr. Beach—Yes; I have no objection to show it. Mr. Shearman seems to have some curiosity. [Laughter.]

WHAT BEECHER HIMSELF SAYS.

In a sermon on "The Nobility of Confession," delivered on the 4th of October, 1868, a rather interesting period for the consideration of such a question:

"Nor," says Mr. Beecher, "are we commanded to confess every act before men. So little has there been taught, and so little discrimination is derived from reflection, or from conduct in this matter, that consciences, which, in the first place, by dreamed through years, not noting sin in holding back their secrets from investigation, when, at last, they become tremendously stimulated, are very apt to go to the other extreme, and having slept when they should have watched, they bark immensely when they should be silent. Conscience thereby frequently leads men to make the most injudicious confessions, and to make them to the most injudicious persons. I don't think we are bound to confess crimes in such a way that they will overtake us and fill us with dismay and confusion and destruction, and not only us, but those who are socially connected with us. If your conscience is aroused and you have committed a crime, your first step is to cleanse your hands and feet from participation in any wrong, and before confessing the act itself you should take good counsel and find out wise counsel."—

Messrs. Shearman and Tracy. [Laughter and applause.]

"It is often better that first crimes should slumber so far as the community is concerned; and that which is true of crimes is equally true of vices."

Now, there was no crime, no legal crime, about the adultery of Mr. Beecher if he were guilty of it, but it was a vice.

"There may be many things that are grave things, grievous, one thing which, having been committed, the conscience leads him to feel that there is a kind of expiation, or, at any rate, a justice, which requires him with open mouth to confess that which has hitherto been secret. Surely to God confess, but it does not follow, especially when your confession would entail insult and suffering upon all that are connected with you, that you should make a confession merely for the sake of relieving your own conscience."

Well, this is the teaching of Mr. Beecher himself. The question is, whether he has acted upon his own theory? Whether, under the circumstances in which he is placed, and considering all the elements of sacrifice and sorrow which would proceed from a frank and truthful revelation of his offense, he has convinced his own mind and conscience that this is a case where the great interests involved demand that he should commit, what under the circumstances would be a grevious and unpardonable sin; whether there are any means by which he has satisfied his conscience that he can escape all the terrors of the law and all the retribution of his Maker if he tells a deliberate and well-conned falsehood, if he exerts all the powers and ingenuity of a great mind to devise some sophistry by which, in connection with the power of his assertion, he can deceive the intelligence of the world. Surely, no man was ever placed in a situation where he was pressed with a direr necessity. If we are to believe all that my learned friends predict of the consequences which are anticipated from the fall of Henry Ward Beecher—so rational and probable—then no man was ever impelled by stronger emotions of self-interest, of philanthropy, of devotion to the interests of the church and of society to conceal his wrong-doing. Am I mistaken in this, gentlemen? Can you conceive any exigency which could more clearly and forcibly appeal to the duty and the honor of a man than that occupied by Henry Ward Beecher, or a position where there was more forcible appeal upon the ground of public morality and public duty than this case presents to his mind? Mr. Beecher, upon various occasions, has presented the tendencies which beset men to lie. Thus he says:

"The most miserable pettifogging in the world is that of a man in the case of his own conscience, he deceives his conscience—he pettifogs his conscience. He would deceive his conscience. He would trifle with his conscience. We all speak from our experience. It is very possible that this teaching could be verified by that of most of us. Great lies are less hurtful than little ones. Men think that a great black lie is very culpable, and so it is; but after all, those little lies are more dangerous. The habit of telling them wears the character more than a great rousing lie told six times a year would do."

You see he understands that there are different kinds of lies. He distinguishes between different grades of lying, and knows how to tell a rousing lie, if ever he feels justified in doing so.

"This great fact of generic sinfulness, in which all men are alike, the confession of which does not separate one man from another, but the practical accusations which spring up under this sinfulness, the unfaithfulness to honor, the soil and stain of illicit pleasures, all this men steadily refuse to confess. They are far more likely to deny them. If pressed we invariably cast up intrenchments, and defend ourselves. There are not anywhere else so many ways of trickery, so many falsehoods, so many guises, so many illusive deceits, as are practiced in every man's conscience in respect of his own motives, thoughts, and feelings. We all lie continually when we are speaking about ourselves, and what must be their influence on the world? I don't marvel that there is so much falsehood; I only marvel that there is so little of it."

Well, these are the teachings of Mr. Beecher, and given in various forms, and we can imagine the possibility that when placed under circumstances forcing him either to ruin or to falsehood that Mr. Beecher chose the latter. This does not depend on mere reasoning or the character of the man, or the nature of his public words; because we are called on, if we can, to ascertain where lies the truth as between the mass of evidence to which I have alluded and the purity or wickedness of Henry Ward Beecher.

BEECHER'S ORTHODOXY.

It may not be unprofitable, gentlemen, to refer to some other of the productions and teachings of Mr. Beecher, to see what is the general character of the instructions and teachings which he communicates to the world, and how true he is to orthodoxy who attempts to suggest heresy against Tilton. Let us see if we can find something of the general character of the man and recognize him, because he stands upon his character; he stands upon his prestige as a great minister and as a philanthropic teacher. Before looking at the extracts which I propose to submit, I will call your honor's attention to the case of Sternaway and Brinton, in the third of Botts' Reports, in which there was a question in regard to the improbability of the main charge. It was heard before Judge Van Vorst. It was an action of crim con., like this, and, after referring to the particular allegations of the defendant, the court said:

"Counsel for the defendant earnestly claim that there is not sufficient proof of the commission of the offense; that the positive denial of the defendant should overcome the statement of Sullivan; that the statements of Sullivan are so improbable as to entitle him to discharge from arrest. Offenses of the character charged are so difficult to be established by complete or overwhelming proof that it is clearly proper that the evidence must be credible; and to assert that the circumstances are improbable, is no answer to a sworn statement of a person who claims to be an eye-witness. Many improbable things do clearly occur in life within the experience of all; and force of testimony is not to be broken by an argument based only on its seeming improbability; nor can much weight be attached to the denial of the charge made by the defendant; if he was capable of committing this offense, and that under the roof of his own deceased wife's sister, he would be quite likely to deny it."

Well, Mr. Beecher seems to be conscious that among theologians there exists some doubt in regard to his orthodoxy, because he says other churches seem to regard him as a "speckled devil," using his own words. In a sermon preached on the 22d June, 1873, in speaking of qualifications for church membership, Mr. Beecher says:

"If one says to me, 'Suppose a man don't believe in the inspiration of the Bible, would you admit him to membership?' I should reply, 'That word inspiration is a fog. There are different kinds of inspiration. Which inspiration do you mean?' 'Suppose a man looks upon the Bible like any other book?' 'It would depend on whether God had received him into personal favor.' 'Well, but suppose a man did not believe in the Trinity, would you admit him to membership?' 'It would depend on the evidences he gave of being a Christian.'"

Something has been said about Moulton and Tilton, questioning their belief in inspiration; but nothing has been drawn from either of them which hints quite so strongly as this sermon of Mr. Beecher's does, to the discrediting of orthodoxy on that point, either on the deity of Christ or the inspiration of the Scriptures. Christians generally, I believe, attach considerable importance to the doctrine of the atonement; if there is one feature of Christianity which exhibits more intensely the anger of God at sin, or appeals more affectionately and tenderly to the sentiments of our nature, it is the scheme of the atonement—the idea of the suffering of a god for the redemption of the world; the idea that Christ, the sinless, one of the God-head, should descend to earth and become like us, be tempted, as tried as us, and at last submitting to the sufferings of Calvary—is one of those topics which always and everywhere has melted the human heart and broken it into contrition and repentance. Well, Mr. Beecher says:

"I have known many persons converted without feeling the need of the blood of the atonement. Thousands of men feel the need of Christ, who do not feel the need of his blood. I don't feel the need of it."

In a sermon on "Jehovah and His Mercy," he says:

"This does away in a moment with the old notion that God the Father could not forgive until some plan of atonement had been settled, and that he had given his Son to come and die for us. It takes away all the machinery of a false philosophy."

Then the question of original sin; through the fall, of man's depravity; of the necessity of the Saviour's suffering, is all a sham and a myth. What becomes of the divinity of Christ? What becomes of the Bible history of his sufferings? What becomes of the tomb, the resurrection, the miraculous ascension, in the face of the teachings of Henry Ward Beecher, that no atonement was necessary, it all the Bible teachings upon that subject are not false philosophy; men need not the blood of Christ. "I do not need it," says Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. The inspiration of the scriptures. Henry Ward Beecher believes in them, teaching them when he strikes at the fundamental cornerstone of the whole edifice of Christian truth—man's redemption and salvation, which they teach. Says St. Paul:

"We have redemption through His blood; having made peace through the blood of His cross; having, therefore, brethren, no more to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanses us from all sin. Unto Him that hath loved us and washed us and our sins in His own blood, may be glory and dominion forever and ever."

Running all through the Apostles to the Revelations, all teaching that salvation is reached through the atonement of Christ's blood. And this is in so many words denounced by Mr. Beecher as a false philosophy, and he rejects the cleansing touch of the blood of his Redeemer. And we are to be told in the language of the opening of Tracy that Moulton is a heathen and disbeliever, and Tilton a reprobate, unworthy of countenance by this court, and more than all unworthy of credit when they testify upon the Gospels of the God in whom they profess to believe. And Henry Ward Beecher is advanced as the leading and unassailable man of the age, as the pure and perfect Christian character whom it is impious for the world to assail or for a jury to condemn. "Rock of Ages"—how often has Mr. Beecher given out this hymn:

"Rock of Ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.
Let the water and the blood
From thy riven side which flowed
Be of sin the double cure,

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PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1875. CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE.....SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZAIL.....SATURDAY, July 24

FRENCH OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Cunanan's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.....Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., July 28

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 10, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.
FRANCE.....THURSDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, June 26, 10 A. M. The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M. |Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....July 13, at 1:30 P. M
IDAHO.....July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.....Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.....Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTH AMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....June 26 | NECKAR.....July 10
ODER.....July 3 | MOSEL.....July 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....July 8|STATE OF NEVADA June 26
NEDERLAND.....July 31|SWITZERLAND.....July 20

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....July 8|SWITZERLAND.....June 26
VADERLAND.....Aug. 1|STATE OF NEVADA July 20

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA.....Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.....Sails Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....TUESDAY, June 29
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, July 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt st., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, the celebrated Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Freehold, Jamesburg, Bordentown, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

For Long Branch, 9:30 A. M., 4:10 and 5 P. M. Sunday, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sundays, 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:59, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, and also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamauend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, except Sundays, for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above Trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 20, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. After June 27, will leave at 10:00 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy Special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars, from New-York to St. Albans.

8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

CHILDRENS' PET PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE.—Pony forty-four inches high, blood bay; warranted sound and kind; is safe for an invalid or timid child; is a perfect pet for small children; also cart, harness, saddle, and bridle; all in good order; will sell cheap. Apply at private stable, 161 East 28th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH AND HIGHLY-bred English cob; blood bay and black points; is guaranteed perfectly sound, gentle, and well gaited; price $350. Inquire at Mr. BLASSOR'S, or Dickel's Riding School, corner of 5th av. and 39th st.

WANTED—A SHETLAND OR SMALL PONY; must be sound and kind; state size and price. Address SHORT, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.—Full assortment of Summer goods, lap dusters, linen sheets, &c., &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—FINE NEW light double harness, rubber mountings; also fine light single harness; both first-class, by a City maker. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED, YOUNG and very handsome, very gentle; destined to be a real favorite; pedigree given. Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.; also Park phaeton for sale.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR Europe, a Brougham, a Stanhope Phaeton, and a top-wagon, Lawrence and Brewster's make; all in good condition. Apply at stable, No. 6 West 17th st.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—ON 33d ST., near Madison av.; seven stalls, elevator, &c.; rent low. EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 109 West 36th st..

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot of Jay st., at 7 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Office of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and Intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 23d. 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th. 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th. 11:30 A. M.
Friday, 25th. 7:30 A. M.	Friday, 25th. 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th. 9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 26th. 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th. 9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th. 2:00 P. M.
Monday, 28th. 10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th. 3:00 P. M.

HELEN.

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and Intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 23d. 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 24th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th. 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th. 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th. 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 28th. 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th. 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th. 3:00 P. M.	

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN

leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1: deck passage, 50 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., $1; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 125th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, THE BERKSHIRE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 40, Northern River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Corsens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sundays excepted) from Canal st. 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a young man possessed of about $2,000 to purchase entire a first-class strictly cash business doing a good trade in staple goods, knowledge of which is easily acquired. Location in a growing city near New-York. Only parties meaning business need address ALEXANDER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF STOCK AND tools of a pump manufacturing business (established 1853) will be sold at a bargain; a rare chance for an active man with small capital. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 95 Elm st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH AT LEAST $5,000 cash, who understands the hotel business, to purchase one-half interest in a new hotel, newly furnished, doing a good business, and in a first-class location. Address WILLIS, Post Office Box No. 795, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON JUNE 22, A SKYE TERRIER DOG. A liberal reward will be given on his return to No. 34 East 23d st.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 73,132; LOSER A POOR woman. Please return to Germania Savings Bank, Union square.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.,

Eight miles (by rail) east of St. Albans, will be opened May 1, 1875, and continued open until December, 1875. The pure air, mineral spring water, mineral water baths, &c., cure catarrhal, bronchial, and consumptive diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, abscesses, kidney, and skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood. The table—game, venison, quail, grouse, fresh salmon, brook-trout; beds, bedding, carpeted bed-rooms, and attendance satisfy the best trade. A fine herd of milk cows. Vegetable and fruit gardens, hot-house grapes, &c. As a Spring, Summer, and Fall climate—cool, balmy, and dry—it has no superior for all classes of invalids. Board very cheap. Send for circular to Congress Hall, or to Dr. S. PITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Refer to William White, Esq.; Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway; James Sutton, proprietor of *Adding*; A. H. Neff, No. 239 Water st.; R. B. Hack, Bennett Building.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.

PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 29th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLE AN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 200 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Coakling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,

Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS'

HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

THE HIGH FALLS HOTEL,

Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn. A popular family resort in the picturesque Delaware Valley. Unexcelled scenery; cool, mountain air; bath

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

CLASS-DAY EXERCISES—PLANTING THE CLASS TREE—THE ADDRESSES AND POEMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 22, 1875.

There were brilliant scenes at Vassar to-day, the occasion being "Class Day." Promptly at 2 P. M. the doors of the little chapel were thrown open, and visitors were allowed to enter and take seats, each one being provided with neatly printed cards, ribboned together, giving all information respecting the exercises that were to take place. The platform was adorned with a profusion of flowers and evergreens, and across the top of the fine organ was inscribed the motto of the Class of '75. When the visitors became seated, the band played a fine march, which was the signal for the Senior and Junior Classes to enter. As they marched up the northern aisles, the Seniors leading, and all marshaled by Miss E. B. Hollister, there was a general leaning forward of heads in order that a good view could be obtained. They were not extravagantly attired, but all showed in their dress good taste. The President of the day was Miss L. W. Kellogg, and she took a seat alone upon the platform. At the proper moment she arose, and stepping forward made a very pretty address of welcome, and then introduced Miss E. M. Tappan, of Providence, R. I., who was the historian of the Graduating Class. This lady, producing a huge book in which was inscribed all the pleasant and prominent events of college life, read the details of those events amid much merriment, now and then saying something so irresistibly funny that the members of the Senior Class, fully appreciating her allusions, indulged in uncontrollable laughter. When she concluded, Miss M. B. Taylor, of Montclair, N. J., the poet laureate of the Class of '75, read a fine poem, and then Miss Kate Roberts, of Boston, pronounced the prophecy. As she mentioned the names of the class one by one, and surrounded their future with impossibilities, the greatest merriment prevailed.

The exercises in the chapel lasted about an hour and a half, and then the Senior and Junior Classes, headed by the band, marched to a spot in front of the college, and proceeded with the exercise of planting the tree. The guests also followed, and as many as possible found shelter from the sun under a pavilion which had been erected for the purpose, and under which also a platform had been erected for the speakers. Near by stood the class tree, a thrifty young maple, and at the foot of it was a hole two feet deep, in which the class records were to be deposited. The band played a lively air, when Miss K. M. McBain, of Toledo, Ohio, delivered the Senior charge, holding the spade, meanwhile, in her hand. Her address was replete with sarcasm, mirth, and sentiment, and was at intervals interrupted with applause and laughter. The Junior reply was made by Miss M. A. Jordan, of Elizabeth, N. J. Miss McBain, in alluding to the fact that the class tree was a maple, said, though it throws long shadows, it always lets the sun shine through, and is shadiest in Summer, and brightest in Autumn. But she desired it to be understood that though a maple had been chosen the Class of '75 was not a sappy class. Miss Jordan, in her reply, hoped the prophecy of the maple would be fulfilled. She was glad to learn that the Class of '75 was not a sappy one, as that statement fully accounted for the absence of all sweetness in it. This sally produced great merriment. The box of records was then safely deposited and covered, and while the band played the class gathered around and sung the class ode, which was composed by Miss E. K. Clark.

There was a very fine reception in the Museum building this evening, given by President Raymond, who received his guests in the art gallery. Calisthenic hall was set apart for dancing, Gilmore's band supplying the music. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. The Board of Trustees of the college were in session nearly all day. They elected Rev. Dr. Kendrick, of the Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie, a Trustee in place of Dr. Babcock, deceased, and William Allen Butler, of New-York, author of "Nothing to Wear," a Trustee in place of Hon. George W. Sterling, deceased. They also elected the following Executive Committee: From New-York—Smith Sheldon and R. A. Wright; from Poughkeepsie—Hon George Innis, S. S. Constance, A. L. Allen, Cornelius Dubois, and Dr. J. R. Kendrick. Reports presented to the Trustees show that the receipts of the college last year amounted to $170,000 and the expenditures to about $200,000. The latter includes $45,000 spent in the extensive alterations of the Museum building and $1,000 for carpets. The annual profits of the college amount to about $16,000. To-day Miss Priscilla H. Braislin, who has occupied the position of instructor of mathematics, was elected to a professorship at a salary of $1,800 per annum. Commencement proper begins to-morrow.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

THE ALUMNI AND THE TRUSTEES—THE ALUMNI MEETING—JUNIOR EXHIBITION—BASE BALL AND OTHER SPORTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, June 22, 1875.

To-day has been a day full of events in the Commencement programme. Early this morning, at 10 o'clock, the Trustees met in the library and went through with their routine business and the conferring of honorary degrees to be announced from the commencement stage to-morrow. They then created a new officer called the Financial Agent, and appointed Rev. James Le Fevre, of Middlebush, N. J., to assume duties as such. They will be briefly to collect funds and secure donations to the college, with a view mainly of increasing the professional foundations and getting money enough to erect dormitories, the college having hitherto done without these accessories, except the small one contained in Hertzog Hall.

The Alumni Association met also at 10 o'clock in the college chapel, proceeding through the work of organization. The main business came up in the shape of a resolution introduced by Rev. Josephus D. Krum, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of three Alumni be appointed to confer with the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College with relation to the adoption of measures by which the number of the Trustees may be increased, and the choice of the same be given to the Alumni.

A brisk discussion sprang up regarding this resolution, some of the Alumni considering it a reflection upon the Board of Trustees. They said this was undeserved, because the Trustees had themselves appointed half their number from graduates of Rutgers, and had always shown themselves most amicably disposed toward the Alumni. Moreover, such a movement would require an amendment of the charter by the Legislature, and it would result very injuriously to have the Alumni quarreling over the election of Trustees. Dr. Krum and his associates replied that they meant no reflection upon the Trustees whatever; he simply contended for the principle of having the government of Rutgers placed in the hands of her sons, and they thought it would be an excellent thing to awaken college spirit by the introduction of contests among Alumni for trusteeships. Dr. Krum carried the day and his resolution was passed, Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas of New-York City, Dr. Krum, and Rev. Dr. Appleton being named as the Committee of Conference with the Trustees. Subsequently the Trustees appointed Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, of Jersey City, ex-Gov. Newell, and G. C. Ludlow, Esq., of this city, (all Alumni, as well as Trustees,) as its Committee of Conference. And the two committees are also to confer as to any measures which will still further redound to the benefit of Rutgers.

When this matter was settled, the Trustees having come into the chapel, two portraits were presented by E. S. Vail, Esq., of this city, on behalf of the Alumni, to the college—of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, of the Collegiate Reformed Church, of New-York, and of Rev. Dr. Cornelius D. Westbrook, father of Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court of New-York—both of whom were Trustees of the college—the one for twenty-five, the other for thirty years. Dr. Campbell received the gift in a graceful speech of thanks. Mr. Peter S. Duryee, of Newark, then presented to the college a huge weather-cock, which for years unknown stood on the steeple of the old North Dutch Church, in Fulton street, New-York, recently torn down. The "rooster" is four feet high, and has huge spurs. It is heavily gilded and is to be placed on the college cupola.

At 12 o'clock the orator of the day, Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., of Cheltenham, Penn., of the Class of '52, was introduced, and delivered an address, an hour long, on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities of England. At the conclusion of the address, the annual Alumni dinner took place in the Geological Hall and after dinner addresses were made by President Campbell, Senator Frelinghuysen, Judges Westbrook and Larremore, of the New-York Bench; Dr. Chambers, of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New-York; Dr. Charles Scott, of Hope College, Michigan, and others.

At 3 o'clock the Peithessophian and Philoclean Literary Societies held their annual reunions in their halls, and at 3:40 marched together to the Opera-house, where they listened to an address from Rev. Dr. Hugh Smith Carpenter, of San Francisco, on "Reading." This lasted until 6 o'clock, when there was an interregnum.

At 8 o'clock the Junior exhibition was held at the Opera-house in the presence of about 1,800 people. The following is the programme:

Music—Voluntary.
Invocation.
Music—Overture, "Light Cavalry."
L. R. Vredenburgh, Jr. .... Somerville
Subject—"The Beauty of Age."
Music—"Consorties."
C. B. Pierce .... New-Brunswick
Subject—"Compulsory Education."
Music—"Traumerei."
W. A. Van Zandt .... Albany, N. Y.
Subject—"Causes and Effects of the American Revolution."
Music—"Giroflé-Girofla."
P. F. Sutphen .... New-Brunswick
Subject—"Religious Enthusiasm."
Music—"Lohengrin."
P. H. Milliken .... Bloomingburg, N. Y.
Subject—"The Beleaguered City."
Music—"Paraphrase de Concert."—"Loreley."
W. B. Taylor .... Newark
Subject—"Two Scenes in a Life."
Music—"Semiramide."
H. M. Cox .... New-Brunswick
Subject—"The Aim of Practical Culture."
Music—"Du und Du."
Charles Bradley .... Washington, D. C.
Subject—"True Greatness."
Music—"La Fille de Madame Angot."
Benediction.
Music—College Airs.

Gilmore's band furnished the music. The applause was abundant and the flowers even more than abundant, and made up in every variety of tasteful design.

To-night the reunions of the various secret societies make night musical.

The day has not passed without outdoor sports. The Trenton nine came on to play the University nine, and vanquished them by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Rutgers	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	—10
Trenton	0	1	1	8	4	0	8	0	3	—25

It was thus a very uneven game, but in some parts was very well played.

A great deal of amusement was created by a tub race on the Raritan River. Five contestants started to paddle across with their hands, in tubs. Two went under immediately, and one soon after. A fourth, Mr. Woodbridge, got half over, and the fifth, a son of ex-Gov. Newell, won a silver cup by getting clear over. Time—4:30.

A race was next rowed between Messrs. Janeway and Swift, of the graduating class—the former in a shell, the latter in a working-boat, being allowed twenty seconds. The former won after a gallant pull by forty seconds clear. Course two miles. Time—16:10.

UNION COLLEGE.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS—THE ASSOCIATIONS OF ALUMNI—THE PRIZE SPEAKING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, June 22, 1875.

The notes of preparation are heard on every hand, and visitors are coming in from all quarters for the great events of to-night and to-morrow. Alumni day is fast becoming the grand feature of Commencement week, and it bids fair to draw together a brilliant assemblage of learned and distinguished men. For many years the Alumni were not organized, and exerted but little influence on the condition of the college. But when Union resolved some years ago to put on new life, she recognized the first step to be the incorporation of an Alumni representation in her constitution.

The charter was accordingly amended so as to have an Alumni election for Trustees annually, and since that time great advance has been made in the matter of bringing the old graduates of the college to her walls on the annual gatherings. The Association of Alumni a year ago authorized Prof. William Wells, of the College Faculty, to proceed with the work of organizing the Alumni into bodies wherever they are found in sufficient numbers to justify it.

The result is that there are now many flourishing associations throughout the country—a large one in New-York City, one in Albany, another in Troy, and several along the line of the Central Road, some in the lower tier of counties of New-York, one in Newark embracing the whole State of New-Jersey, while the great North-west has several in operation or contemplation. The work is just now being carried on vigorously, and with it the project of increasing the professional endowment fund, with a view of being able to bestow the emeritus rank on some of the aged and worthy Professors of the institution. Several of these are most favorably known to the Alumni by many years of diligent and effective labor, but none is so well known to the general public as Professor Tayler Lewis. He is a war-horse, fairly worn out in the service bodily, though his brilliant and active brain sparkles as brightly as ever. In the matter of classic and biblical lore he has few equals, and despite his advanced age and frail body, he last Winter delivered at Rutgers College a series of lectures on modern infidelity, which have seldom been surpassed on the professional desk. He is not now able to drill his pupils, but he can talk to them in strains so rich as never to be forgotten, and this he does at stated periods with great success. His favorite themes are Greek philosophy and biblical exegesis; in this latter study he has given rich proofs of his capacity in the commentaries which have proceeded from his pen. The Alumni can do no nobler work than to honor and protect such men, who have given laborious lives to the work of science and religion.

The college is beautifully situated in the Valley of the Mohawk, and in the midst of grounds presenting peculiar charms. The college park contains about 100 acres, and there is still ground for building purposes in the rear to answer the growth of the city. In the centre of the Campus is the famous Memorial Hall, now in process of completion, surmounted by a stately dome, which has few equals in the country. It will finally become the receptacle of all that is rare and costly in possession of the college. Other buildings are also rising within the park for residences and purposes connected with the college.

The event of the evening to which the crowds are now hurrying is the prize declamation. This is an annual event, confined to a few members of the Sophomore and Junior Classes, and the choicest ones at that, for only those are admitted to compete for a place on the stage who do the best on competitive trial both in composition and oratory. The programme attached gives the order of the exercise, but the judgment of the committee is withheld till Commencement Day, when it is announced from the stage:

JUNIORS.

1. "True Culture," Sam. Ward Buck, Le Raysville, Penn.
2. "Earth's Battle-fields," Joseph Reuben Davis, Neath, Penn.
3. "The Contest of Truth," John Whitefield Doremus, Knoxville, Tenn.
4. "John Brown" .... Homer Green, Ariel, Penn.
5. "Dean Swift," Barnwell Rhett Heyward, Charleston, S. C.
6. "Music" .... John Eliot Woodbridge, Schenectady.

Appropriate music was interspersed throughout the exercises, which passed off with much satisfaction to the performers and their friends.

SOPHOMORES.

1. "The True Elements of Success," Spencer Madison Adsit, Visscher's Ferry.
2. "Party and the People," George Washington Albright, Albany.
3. "Men of Destiny" .Frederick James Bassett, Albany.
4. "Our Country's Need," John Albert Smith, East Galway.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

EMMITSBURG, Md., June 22.—The Commencement exercises of Mount St. Mary's College were begun this afternoon by a brilliant exhibition of the Juniors, and to-morrow the Graduating Class will take its leave of the Mount. The train this evening was loaded down with visitors, and three or four are quartered in nearly every room in the numerous buildings. Among the late arrivals are Bishops Lynch and Elder, Judge Garvin, of Indiana, and priests seemingly innumerable, including Drs. McGlynn and Burtsell and Fathers McCready, Costigan, and Mooney, of New-York; Fathers McCallum, Cassidy, and Moran, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. O'Bryan, of Middletown, Conn. In the evening the Alumni of the college met and formed an association. After a number of brief speeches, the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 22.—The Commencement exercises of the Syracuse University were continued to-day. Rev. J. M. Reed, of New-York, delivered an oration, and Melville M. Merrill of Buffalo, a poem before the Society of the Alumni this evening. The exercises to-morrow take place in the Opera-house. The graduating class numbers eighteen, fourteen gentlemen and four ladies.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22.—President Cummings, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, has tendered his resignation. The regular Commencement exercises of the University occur on Thursday.

GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Faculty of the College of the City of New-York has completed the revision of the late examination of the students of the Senior Class, and the following are the names of this year's graduates: Peter Alexander, W. B. Atterbury, John V. Black, Howard R. Burk, Hanford Crawford, Edward D. Fisher, George Frey, Abraham Goldsmith, William F. Greene, James T. Harper, Henry E. Jenkins, Henry Kahrs, Wilbur Larremore, Henry Levy, Dr. P. H. Mahoney, George H. McAdam, James C. McCreery, Spencer G. McNary, George N. Messiter, Roe Purdy, Gibson Putzel, Israel Salbinger, Nelson S. Spencer, John R. Steneck, Curtis McD. Townsend, William B. Tuthill, Joseph Ullman, Isaac Weil, Louis Werner, C. S. Witherstine, Simson Wolf.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED IN SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 22.—A man named John Roberts has been arrested here for passing counterfeit silver coin. He made a desperate attempt to escape from the officer who arrested him, but was secured. On searching Roberts' house, dies for manufacturing three and five cent pieces and fifty-cent Canada coins, together with a quantity of manufactured coin, were found. There is considerable of his ware in circulation in this City.

YACHTING.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB RACES.

A GOOD SAILING DAY, BUT RATHER TOO MUCH WIND FOR PLEASURE—THE TRITON WINS THE SCHOONER RACE—THE UNDINE VICTORIOUS AMONG FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS AND THE KAISER WILHELM AMONG THIRD CLASS—THE LIVINGSTON MEMORIAL WON BY THE UNDINE.

The Atlantic Club enjoys almost proverbial good luck in its yachting weather. When its sails are spread for its annual festival no tardy breezes are accustomed to blow, and drifting matches are almost unknown by it. The good fortune of the past followed its tenth annual regatta yesterday. It was as nearly as possible a perfect yachting day. It was bright and cheery enough for pleasure, not so warm as to cause inconvenience, and breezy enough to test the sailing capacity of the different yachts and the hardihood of those who sailed them. It blew, in fact, a pretty strong breeze out of the south, with some flavor of the east in it as well. Consequently head sails were undesirable at times, and tacking was favored in one direction, while there was almost free running in another. And consequently some of the least stanch of the yachts, or more timid of the yachtsmen, were forced to a prematurely homeward journey, induced by the somewhat rough sea. Altogether it was as fair a sailing day as ought to be desired. The arrangements of the Regatta Committee were very satisfactory. The members of the club and guests, the latter including a large number of ladies, were on board the steamer Magenta, under charge of the committee, while the judges, Messrs. W. H. Douglass, H. A. Gouge and John B. Morgan, embarked on the William Fletcher. The Fletcher started somewhat in advance from Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, so as to make arrangements for the starting of the yachts, and when the Magenta came down to Bay Ridge a little later everything was ready to begin the contest. The original entries consisted of six schooners, four first-class sloops, and seven sloops of the second class. Of these one of the schooners, the Eddie, John A. Monsell, and two of the second-class sloops, the Anna, William A. Cumming, and the Curlew, H. H. Hogins, did not put in an appearance, and thus the starters were reduced to fourteen, and by the perils and chances of the day the number going over the regular courses was reduced still further. The race was for schooners and first and second classes of sloops. For schooners and first-class sloops the course was from a line between two flag-boats anchored off Bay Ridge, through the Narrows, to and around a stake-boat at South-west Spit on buoy No. 8½; thence to and around the light-ship, rounding it by the eastward and southward, and thence home, keeping to southward and westward of the beacon on Romer Shoal. The second-class sloops took the same course as the schooners and first-class sloops until after rounding the South-west Spit stake-boat, when, instead of holding for the light-ship, they rounded a stake-boat near a buoy in Gedney Channel, passing it on the southward, taking from thence the homeward course, but keeping to westward of the Romer Shoal beacon. The starters were as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Agnes	Vice Commodore L. A. Fish.
Ariel	W. L. Swan.
Peerless	J. P. Maxwell.
Triton	Commodore Geo. A. Thayer.
Vision	George H. Seeley.

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Madcap	J. R. Busk.
Maria	R. H. Huntley.
Orion	Rear Commodore W. Cooper.
Undine	William C. Fowler.

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Barbara Freitchie	John H. Rhodes.
Genia	S. and J. S. Romans.
Josephine	S. V. Lovell.
Kaiser Wilhelm	W. E. Greenleaf.
Marguerite	C. T. Pierce.

The time allowance was calculated as follows: In the class of schooners the Ariel allowed the Triton 6m. 8s., the Peerless 6m. 22s., the Vision 10m. 54s., and the Agnes 13m. 48s. In the first class of sloops the Undine conceded the Orion 2m. 50s., the Madcap 10m. 31s., the Maria 11m. 16s. In the second class of sloops the Kaiser W. gave the Genia 42s., the Josephine 12m. 34s., the Barbara Freitchie 31m. 29s., and the Marguerite 35m. 41s. When the start was effected there was a brisk southerly breeze and the tide was at the first of the ebb. The signal for the schooners to prepare and approach the starting line was sounded from the club-boat, and when ample time had been allowed them to make ready the starting signal was given. The Agnes and Ariel had their club topsails set, but the Peerless and Triton were in their ordinary working sails. The Vision had got a long distance north of the starting point, and was in a bad position to get away rapidly. The Peerless was first under way, and she crossed the line somewhat more than a minute in advance of the Triton. The Triton was about the same time in advance of the Agnes, and she was again succeeded by the Ariel at an interval of something more than a minute. The signal was then given for both classes of sloops, and as they had all been lying very near the line they were very quick to get away, and were almost together. The following was the starting time of the schooners:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Peerless	11	33	39	Ariel	11	37	28
Triton	11	34	5[illegible]	Vision	11	39	18
Agnes	11	36	02				

In the class of sloops the Madcap, Undine, Maria, Orion, Barbara Freitchie, Marguerite, Josephine, Genia, and Kaiser Wilhelm crossed the line in the order named, but there was so little difference between them that the time of all the sloops was officially set down as 11h. 40m. 35s. All the sloops were under mainsails, jibs, and topsails, and the schooners carried working or club topsails. All held a good wind down by the Long Island shore, and they passed by Fort Hamilton, the Peerless, Triton, and Agnes leading, with an interval of about a minute between them respectively. The Madcap, Undine, Maria, Orion, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Genia, of the sloops, had thus early passed the schooners Ariel and Vision, and these latter were in turn followed by the Josephine, Barbara Freitchie, and Marguerite. The fine yacht Comet accompanied the race, although, of course, not participating in it. To weather the South-west Spit buoy stake-boat involved some good windward sailing qualities in the yachts, and here the sloops Madcap and Undine, which sailed remarkably close to the wind, got into good positions. The accompanying yacht, the Comet, was now leading, although a good way to leeward. Of the competing yachts the Triton had passed the Peerless after leaving the Narrows and was holding an excellent windward position, while she was also drawing ahead rapidly. The Agnes had also come up with the Peerless, and they were sailing on even terms, except for such advantages as a weather position gave the former. As the stake-boat was approached the Triton had increased her advantage and the Peerless was on a more direct line with the Agnes, but at the same time had fallen so far to leeward that this seeming gain did not count for anything. The Triton was the first to tack to weather the stake-boat, and accomplished her purpose successfully, getting round even before the Comet, which held on much further before going about. The Peerless tried to get round before the Agnes, but her leeward position operated against her, and she was obliged to tack a second time before she could weather the stake-boat. Meanwhile the sloop Comet, which had been showing very close windward sailing qualities, got the best of the two schooners and rounded next to the Triton, if the non-racing Comet, which took second place, be excepted. The Agnes succeeded the Undine, and the Peerless, which took in her foretopsail before rounding, was next in order. There was a pretty smart contention between the sloops Orion and Madcap. The former tacked first and got round in advance, carrying away her jib-tackle, however, in the attempt, but this mishap was soon righted. The Vision succeeded, but at a long distance, and then followed the Genia, Kaiser W., the latter with the topmast housed, and the Maria, Ariel, and Josephine. The following is the time taken officially as the yachts passed the stake-boat:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Triton	1	29	32	Vision	1	45	45
Undine	1	32	10	Genia	1	46	50
Agnes	1	33	43	Kaiser Wilhelm	1	47	22
Peerless	1	35	36	Maria	1	53	30
Orion	1	40	50	Ariel	1	56	40
Madcap	1	41	41				

The run for the light-ship soon reduced the number of the competing yachts. Outside the point of the Hook it was blowing very stiffly, with a rather heavy sea running, and either a shortening of sail or an absolute retirement from the contest was the order of the day. The yachts that held on their course got away altogether from the steam-boats. The Orion and Madcap, of the sloops, turned back, the Vision took in her jib and foresail, the Ariel disappeared in a retrogressive way, the Maria was lost sight of, and the only yachts that now appeared to be in the race of the schooners were the Triton, Agnes, Peerless, and Vision, (the latter a long way behind,) the Undine, of the first-class sloops, and the Kaiser Wilhelm and Genia, of the second class. These latter little craft held on gallantly until they weathered the buoy in Gedney's Channel, and then they sped on their homeward course and were not heard of again by those on board the steamers until the time of their arrival was made known. Meanwhile, in the run for the light-ship, the Agnes and Peerless took in their foresails, and the Triton reefed hers. The order of rounding at this point was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Triton	2	38	50	Agnes	2	43	40
Undine	2	39	20	Peerless	2	51	41

These were the only yachts timed at the light-ship. As they were returning the Vision was seen sailing in that direction, under a jib and main-sail, but if she rounded the ship her time was not taken. Her time was, however, taken at the home stake boat, and assuming her to have rounded the light-ship, she must have sailed with remarkable speed on the return journey. After rounding, the yachts were running free, although not with a full wind, and foresails were again set. Presently the Triton set a flying jib, and then followed with her foretopsail. The Agnes next set her topsails and flying jib, and the Comet, which had been hovering on the skirts of the race, but which did not round the light-ship, also found it necessary to crowd on more canvas in order to hold her own. The Undine having now the first-class sloop race all to herself, dropped her peak and took matters easily. The Peerless next set her foretopsail and followed in the wake of the others. After passing to westward of the Romer Shoal, the yachts had the wind dead aft. In passing, the Triton gibed without lowering her peak, and then set her fore and mainsails wing and wing. As if anxious to secure the time which she owed the Agnes, now her only dangerous competitor, she set a club topsail, and soon after followed with a staysail, which, however, did not draw very well. The two leading yachts passed the Romer Shoal as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Triton	3	30	0
Agnes	3	40	0

The Agnes also crowded on all sail, and they reached the home stake-boat without any material change in their position. Subjoined is the time of arrival, and the actual and corrected time of the yachts that finished:

Yacht.	Arrival. H.	M.	S.	Actual. H.	M.	S.	Corrected. H.	M.	S.
Triton	4	29	07	4	54	12	4	54	12
Agnes	4	39	57	5	02	55	4	55	15
Undine	4	43	34	5	02	59	5	02	59
Peerless	4	43	55	5	10	16	5	10	02
Vision	4	51	30	5	12	12	5	07	26
Kaiser Wilhelm	3	57	16	4	18	41	4	18	41
Genia	4	03	49	4	23	14	4	22	32

The Triton thus wins the schooner race, the Undine the race for the first class of sloops, and the Kaiser Wilhelm the contest in the third class. A prize known as the "Livingston Memorial," to be awarded to the first yacht of the first class of sloops, without reference to time allowance, also goes to the Undine.

THE NEW-JERSEY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club had their fourth annual regatta yesterday. The course was from a stake-boat off the boat-house at the foot of Fourth street, Hoboken, to and around a stake-boat off Spuyten Duyvil Creek and return. The steam-boat Fort Lee, crowded with the friends of the members of the club, accompanied the regatta party up the river. There were four classes of sloops entered. The Spray, the Emma, and the Eugenia, of the first class of cabin sloops, and the Vinnie, of the second class of cabin sloops; the Charm, Jessie, Daniel Doe, and Ripple, of the first class of open sloops, and the George W. Dilks, Sophia, Arcola, Unit, Eva, Fay, and Dolly, of the second class of open sloops, started. The starting signal was to have been given at 10:30 A. M., but owing to unavoidable delays it was after 11 before the start was effected. The Ripple had the lead, but the Emma soon caught up with her. The wind was not from the right quarter on the out trip and the boats moved along very sluggishly. The Jessie was struck by an adverse breeze and overturned. Her crew were picked up worse only by the wetting they had received. The Spray rounded the stake-boat off Spuyten Duyvil first, and the Emma second. The boats on the return were met by a brisk breeze and moved speedily toward the home stake boat. The Emma crossed the line first at 2:45:32, followed by the Charm, the winner among the first-class open sloops, and the Dilks, the winner among the second-class of open boats. The Vinnie, being the only second-class cabin sloop that started, was necessarily the winner of that class.

ENTRIES FOR THE COLUMBIA CLUB RACES.

The Columbia Yacht Club will hold its eighth annual regatta to-day. The race is open to three classes of sloops. For the first and second class the course is from the anchorage off the club-house, at the foot of Fifty seventh street, North River, to a stake-boat anchored off Mount St. Vincent, turning it from east to west, thence to the home stake-boat, keeping it on the starboard hand. The third-class course is from the anchorage round a stake-boat off Spuyten Duyvil, returning to the home stake-boat, and keeping it on the starboard hand in passing. A special prize will be given to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance. Following are the entries:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Ft.	In.	Owner.
Undine	37	4	Brockway & Manson
Germania	34	—	E. H. Herb
Commodore	33	8	Roahr & Andrews
E. Rowe	32	2	William H. Rowe
Lillie	30	2	J. A. & R. H. Weaver

SECOND CLASS.

Annie L.	22	9	Freeman & Gannon
Au Revoir	22	9	Heap & Murphy
Gyp	21	9	John Coughtry
George B. Dean	22	4	George Roahr

THIRD CLASS.

Columbia	17	4	Vice Com. Osborn
Tough	15	7	Benjamin Carr

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Journeyman	28	8	Com. R. McWhinney

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING OF THE GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION AT PATERSON, N. J.—EFFIE DEAN AND ZEPHYR THE WINNERS

The first Spring meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association of Paterson, N. J., began yesterday very auspiciously. There was a fair attendance of spectators, and the track was in good order. The first race on the programme was a purse of $600, for horses that had never beaten three minutes, which had seven entries, and five starters. Effie Dean was the favorite, but Edith won the first heat, distancing all but Effie Dean. The latter then went on and won the three other heats.

SUMMARY.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION, PATERSON, N. J.—First day of Spring meeting, Tuesday, June 22.—Purse, $600, for horses that had never beaten three minutes; $300 to first horse, $200 to second, and $100 to third, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. H. Goldsmith's b. m Effie Dean	2	1	1	1
William Conner's b. m. Edith	1	2	2	2
J. H. Shepherd's b. m. Rosie	dis.			
James O'Shea's br. m. Katie Watson	dis.			
Jacob Wilson's br. m. Maud	dis.			
W. S. Brook's blk. g. Pat McCann	dr.			
J. V. Ryerson's blk. h. Mingo	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:18	2:35½
Second heat	39½	1:17¼	2:35½
Third heat	39½	1:17½	2:36½
Fourth heat	38½	1:16	2:35

THE 2:33 RACE.

The second race was the purse of $800 for horses that had never beaten 2.33, for which there were five entries and four starters. Zephyr was the favorite, and, after a good contest of four heats, won the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:33—$400 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. C. Trimble's br. m. Zephyr	1	2	1	1
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Lottie	2	1	2	3
John Murphy's b. m. Lady Sears	4	3	3	2
D. B. Goff's b. m. Lady Woods	3	4	4	4
J. V. Ryerson's blk. m. Evaline	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	3[illegible]	1:17	2:36¾
Second heat	39½	1:16	2:32½
Third heat	39	1:16½	2:34
Fourth heat	39	1:16½	2:34

THE LONG BRANCH BETTING BOOKS.

The meeting of the Monmouth Park Association begins on Saturday, July 3, and consequently it is the next great meeting to attract attention. The great interest is centered in the Monmouth Cup race, and a bet of $250 has been made by Messrs. H. P. McGrath and M. A. Littell, the owners of Wild Idle and Aaron Pennington. Mr. McGrath is certain that Pennington is able to beat the winner of the handicaps at Jerome Park, and there is an intense but friendly rivalry between them. Besides these two horses there are Acrobat, Ballankeel, and Preakness, who, with 114 ponuds up, will run a very fast race. Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co. are offering the following odds on the three principal events, the quotations being the latest:

MONMOUTH CUP.

Ballankeel	3 to 2	Mate	15 to 1
Wild Idle	3 to 1	Dublin	20 to 1
Aaron Pennington	3 to 1	Rutherford	20 to 1
Preakness	4 to 1	Osage	25 to 1
Acrobat	7 to 1	Persuader	30 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Elkhorn	30 to 1
Reform	12 to 1	Jamaica	30 to 1
Shylock	15 to 1	Limestone	30 to 1

JERSEY DERBY.

Aristides	5 to 1	Dinsmore	20 to 1
Chesapeake	8 to 1	A. Hardin	20 to 1
Tom Ochiltree	8 to 1	Bonnet colt	20 to 1
Vassal	8 to 1	D'Artagnan	20 to 1
Heatherbell colt	12 to 1	Nelly Gray colt	20 to 1
Saunders' Asteroid colt	12 to 1	Relentless colt	20 to 1
Johnny Hawkins	15 to 1	Arcturus	20 to 1
Ozark	15 to 1	Bob Woolley	20 to 1
Slipper colt	20 to 1	Elevator	20 to 1

Nothing is offered against Calvin.

THE ROBBINS STAKES.

Chesapeake, Calvin	1 to 2	Ozark	15 to 1
Tom Ochiltree	6 to 1	Bayminster	25 to 1
Vassal	8 to 1	Matador	25 to 1
Lizzie R.	10 to 1	Sangara	30 to 1
Saunders' Asteroid colt	12 to 1	Leader	30 to 1
James A.	20 to 1	Meco	30 to 1
Ruthless colt	20 to 1	Big Sandy	30 to 1
Relentless colt	20 to 1	The Weasel	30 to 1
Bob Woolley	20 to 1	Arcturus	30 to 1
		Elevator	30 to 1

40 to 1 against any other.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The trot at Fleetwood Park yesterday was for a sweepstakes of $150, mile heats, best three in five. The horses entered were S. A. Bennett's g. m. Alice, in harness; T. Lee's s. g. Harry of the West, in harness, and M. Meyer's blk. g. Captain Jinks, to wagon. The betting was spirited, Alice being the favorite at the start. Captain Jinks won the first heat by a neck, amid great excitement and applause, in 2:52. Harry of the West won the second heat in 2:51. Alice, after losing the two first heats, won the race handsomely by taking the three remaining heats in succession, in 2:52½, 2:52, 2:53.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The body of an unknown man, about forty years of age, was found yesterday floating in the water at Pier No. 51, North River, and was removed to the Morgue for identification.

The Commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 50, in East Twentieth street, near Third avenue, will be celebrated on Friday, at 10 A. M., on which occasion the Gerard medals will be awarded to M. Pauline Bangs and Catherine M. Lee.

Catharine Gans, aged fifty-six, and living at No. 168 Avenue B, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, while temporarily deranged, by jumping overboard from the ferry-boat South Side as it was leaving the slip foot of Houston street. The woman was rescued and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The June reception of the School Teachers' Association will be held to-morrow, at 4 P. M., at Association Hall. The programme will enlist the services of Miss Emma C. Thursby, soprano; Miss A. L. Dargon, elocutionist; Mr. Carl C. Richter, violinist, and Mr. R. Elder, organist.

A missionary meeting will be held this evening in St. Philip's Church, No. 305 Mulberry street. It is the public quarterly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Association of the Parish, an auxiliary to the Board of Missions. The agent of the Board for Foreign Mission, and one or two missionaries, are expected to be present.

While Harry M. Conklin, who had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly, was locked up in a cell at the Prince Street Police Station, he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the bars of the cell door with a handkerchief. He was discovered by Doorman Martin and cut down before he had sustained any injury.

The single-scull race between R. B. Bainbridge and Frank E. Yates, which was to have taken place at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, was postponed to 4 P. M. to-day on account of very rough water caused by a stiff south-east wind blowing against the ebbing tide. Frank Ellison and Rudolph Sauck, of the New-York Rowing Club, will row a race, also in the Harlem River, at 5 P. M. to-day. Steam-boats will accompany both races.

Information was yesterday received at the New-York Custom-house from the State Department at Washington to the effect that the Portuguese Government had prohibited the importation of potatoes from the United States and Canada until further notice. This has been done in order to evade, if possible, the importation of the potato bug into Portugal.

Hugh Cullen, of No. 271 West Twelfth street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the complaint of Mr. E. J. Fellows, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and held in $500 bail to answer the charge of compelling his (Cullen's) two sisters, Mary and Lizzie, aged nine and five years respectively, to enter disorderly houses to sell flowers.

At the second meeting of the ladies of the "Irving Monument Fund," held at No. 13 East Forty-sixth street, Mr. McDonald, the sculptor of the Irving bust now in Prospect Park, was chosen to execute the proposed Irving monument for the coming Centennial. At the conclusion of the regular business of the meeting nine lady members contributed $100 each to the fund, which is in charge of Mr. C. L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, the President reported that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the preceding meeting he had called on the Mayor of the City in regard to providing better means of getting rid of the refuse from the City streets, and that the Mayor had stated that he would arrange for a meeting to be held by the Police Commissioners, with the Board of Pilot Commissioners and himself, in order that the matter might be thoroughly discussed.

Deputy Coroner McElwhinne made a post-mortem examination yesterday on the body of the laborer, Arthur Crawford, who died at his residence at Nineteenth street and First avenue, from injuries received during a fight on Sunday evening with Joseph McGinty, a bar-tender in McKenna & Duffy's saloon, at Nineteenth street and Third avenue. Death was found to have resulted from rupture of the spleen, caused by a kick in the side. McGinty is arrested and held to await the result of the inquest, which will be held next week.

A petition asking for the restoration of the Police Station-house, and the enlargement of the force in Chambers street, is in active circulation, and being headed by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., R. L. & A. Stuart, Howard, Sanger & Co., and others, is receiving the signatures of all the leading merchants and property owners doing business in the Third and Fifth Police Precincts. More than 600 of the most prominent firms located in that vicinity, have signified their conviction of the necessity of granting the request, and the movement meets with general approval.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $6,554,421 86, deposited in twelve City banks.

The sixteenth Commencement of the Long Island College Hospital will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Academy of Music.

The contract for fencing the square at the junction of Underhill and Washington avenues was awarded yesterday by the Board of City Works to John Donaldson, at $1,952 30.

The assessment-rolls for the present year are now open for inspection in the office of the Board of Assessors, and will remain so until the last day of the present month, after which date only clerical corrections can be made.

In the case of John D. Grady, the diamond broker, who sued Abel Crooke, a lawyer, for $1,500 which had been paid by him to Crooke as a reward for the restoration of a lost package of diamonds, Judge McCue yesterday dismissed the complaint and allowed the defendant $50.

The Joint Aldermanic Committee on Law and Water and Drainage, appointed to report on the advisability of completing the Hempstead Reservoir, has applied for legal advice concerning the contracts to Evarts, Southmayd & Choate and to Gen. B. F. Tracy.

Assistant District Attorney Moore will make a motion to-day to have the third trial of Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan for the murder of Miss. Margaret Hamill, set down for to-morrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. On Monday evening the second trial terminated, like the first, in the disagreement of the jury.

William C. Kinzey was committed by Justice Riley, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing Charles A. Sherman, of No. 201 Prince street, with a pocket-knife during a quarrel in Hanover place. Kinzey is one of the men whom the Police arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the Panormo murder at the time of the commission of the crime.

The members of the Nereid Boat Club, of Brooklyn, gave their fifth annual reception last evening at their boat house at the foot of Smith street, Brooklyn. The occasion called together a select company of about 200 persons, including many representatives of the Columbian and Alcyone boat clubs, who were very pleasantly entertained until an early hour this morning.

Last Friday the counsel of the Franklin Avenue Railroad Company obtained an injunction restraining the Nostrand Avenue Line from tearing up the tracks of the former company at the intersection of Malbone and Franklin avenues. Yesterday morning Justice Pratt granted an injunction to the Nostrand Avenue Line restraining the Franklin Line from removing the tracks already laid on Malbone avenue.

Joseph Curry, a laborer, was yesterday afternoon committed by United States Marshal Winslow for examination on a charge of appropriating to his own use a Treasury draft for $320 50 sent from Washington to Mr. Joseph G. Gurry, stenographer to the United States District Court. The letter containing the draft had been taken by mistake to Joseph Curry's residence at No. 357 Van Brunt street, and he, by indorsing it, got his employers, the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company, to have it cashed in the Bank of North America.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, at which the representatives of the oil works on Newtown Creek explained that the unhealthy smells complained of in New-York did not proceed from these works, but from the bone factories in Queens County, Commissioner Hutchinson said that, under these circumstances, there was nothing left for them to do but instruct their Health Inspectors to find out on whose shoulders the responsibility for the bad odors rested.

STATEN ISLAND.

George Woodrow, of Clifton, was arraigned before Justice Kane yesterday, at Stapleton, on the charge of cruelty to his wife, and was fined $20 and held in $500 bail to keep the peace.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Richmond County will have their annual excursion on Tuesday, the 20th of July. They will go to Cold Spring, Long Island.

The Colorado potato-bug is committing such ravages upon Staten Island that many of the farmers and gardeners are becoming disheartened, and complain that of the early planting they will hardly get their seed back.

NEW-JERSEY.

Christian Quad, aged fifty-six, was drowned yesterday while swimming in the Morris Canal, at New-Brunswick. The body was recovered and an inquest was held.

The Jersey City officials who were indicted by the late Grand Jury were arraigned in the Hudson County Court yesterday, and gave bail for their appearance. The bail was fixed at $3,000 in each case.

Patrick Brennan jumped from a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train at the Hackensack Bridge, yesterday, and sustained probably fatal injuries. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark.

William Ramsey was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $34 in money and some valuable papers from Albert Leslie. The prisoner admitted his guilt.

The Young Men's Catholic Institute, of Newark, celebrated its twenty-first anniversary on Tuesday night, at their hall, in Newark. Rev. Father Doane, V. G., presided, and addresses were delivered by Bishop McQuade and Father Doane.

Pedro Lavernez, a sailor employed on the schooner J. P. Tait, lying at the foot of First street, Jersey City, fell from the mast-head yesterday afternoon and sustained very serious injuries. In his fall he struck a rope which cut his leg nearly off and broke it, and at the same time probably saved his life. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

PRIZE DECLAMATION CONTEST.

Booth's Theatre was crowded last evening by a fashionable audience, assembled to hear the contest between the students of the College of the City of New-York for the prizes annually awarded to the best declaimers of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Classes. The first feature of the exhibition was the reading of the Riggs prize essays by their authors, Albert Julian Philip, of the Junior Class, and Wilbur Larremore, of the Senior Class. The prose declamations followed in order. Anthony T. Horn, a Sophomore, recited the oration on the duty of American citizens, by Story; R. W. Glassford, also a Sophomore, recited Stockton's eulogy on the American sailor; Charles Clearwater, of the Junior Class, followed with Seward's oration on "Our True Greatness;" James M. Smith, of the same class, spoke Shiel's speech on "Irish Aliens and English Victories." The Senior Class was represented by James T. Harper, who recited Curtis' oration on the dedication of a soldier's monument, and by Louis Werner, whose selection was Schurz's "True Americanism." The poetic declamations followed, Paul Krotel, of the Sophomore Class, reciting Whittier's "Toussaint L'Ouverture," C. J. Henry, a Junior, reciting "Eugene Aram's Dream," by Hood, and George N. Messiter, a Senior, giving "The Seventh Plague," by Croly. The prizes, consisting of medals, will be awarded on Thursday next at the college Commencement in the Academy of Music. The performance was rather more meritorious than is usual with similar college exhibitions, some of the speakers showing considerable oratorical talent.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, is at the New-York Hotel.

Major W. B. Slack, of the United States Marine Corps, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. Commander Henry L. Johnson, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Assemblyman Stephen H. Hammond, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Fulton Paul, United States Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator Simon Cameron, Wayne MacVeagh, and C. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, are at the Brevoort House.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, and Count A. Turkheim, of Austria, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator George F. Edmunds and Congressman G. W. Hendee, of Vermont; David A. Wells, of Connecticut, and Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A RAILROAD SALE POSTPONED.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 22.—The mortgagee's sale of the Vermont Central Railroad, which was advertised to take place this noon at Montpelier, was adjourned till Aug. 31. This action was based upon the fact that the United States Court has not acted upon certain legal questions in the matter brought before it.

BAROMETERS IN THE BOOTS is a name often applied to Corns and Bunions. Your best way to cure them is with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. One application will give immediate relief.—*Advertisement.*

THE next patriotic event to celebrate is the "Declaration of Independence," and promptly KNOX has introduced his Fourth of July HAT, which is now ready at No. 212 Broadway, and his Fifth Avenue Hotel store. Designed for the annual holiday, it is peculiarly adapted for Summer wear. Gentlemen, make an early call upon KNOX.—*Advertisement.*

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 22.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 764 head; most of the Cattle came from the West. The market was very firm and in some instances an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. was obtained. The Western Cattle were of good quality; sales of choice at $10 75@$11; extra, $10 37½@$10 50; first quality, $9 50@$10 25; second quality, $7 50@$9 25; third quality, $6@$7 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 787 head. There was another reduction in prices for Sheep and Lambs. The supply was light; there were but few buyers at market; sales of Sheep in lots, at $2 50@$3 25 each; extra, $3 50@$6; Spring Lambs, 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Veal Calves, $4 50@$8.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Andes, from Laguayra, &c.—Jaime Mays, Dowell O'Reilly, J. M. Diaz Villega, Richard White, Mariano Machado, E. C. Stines, Mrs. Charles E. Bruce, R. A. Alexander, Miss C. Russell, Mrs. A. Delisser, Tracy Robinson, Dr. Champlin, Mrs. Champlin, Mrs. A. F. Lloyd, Rev. J. S. Wood, wife, and daughter, J. W. Ude.

In steam-ship Andes, from Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, and Kingston.—Jaime Mays, Dowell O'Reilly, J. M. Diaz Villega, Richard White, Mariano Machado, E. C. Stines, Mrs. Charles E. Bruce, Rev. J. S. Wood and family, R. A. Alexander, Miss C. Russell, Mrs. A. Delisser, Tracy Robinson, Dr. Champlin, Mrs. Champlin, Mrs. A. F. Lloyd, J. W. Ude.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises 11:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10:40 | Gov. Island 11:29 | Hell Gate 12:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, June 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Scythia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Inspector, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Barks Mayflower, Lanfare, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Clifton, Snow, Santander, James Henry; Volunteer, (Br.,) Joiner, Corfu, Greece, George F. Bulley; Assumta, (Ital.,) Cilento, Waterford, Ireland, Lauro, Storey & Co.

Brig Martha, Wiley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schrs. P. Auger, Bedell, Port Jefferson, I. B. Gregg & Co.; Hattie L. Fuller, Smith, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Aurora, (Br.,) Trenick, Newry, A. E. Outerbridge; T. Harris Kirk, Cavilier, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Franklin, Miller, Indianola, Tupper & Beattie.

Barge Potomac, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Laguayra June 5, Puerto Cabello 11th, and Kingston 16th, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.; June 20, lat. 32 20, lon. 74 26, signaled brigantine showing white flag with W in centre.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston June 19, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co. June 20, 25 miles N. of Hatteras Shoals, passed schr. Wapella, bound S.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores and cotton to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah June 19, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Nereus, Boston.

Bark Hellas, (Ger.,) Schiosen, Montevideo March 23, with hides to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Empress, (Ger.,) Pehlew, Amsterdam 63 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Shannon, (of Portland,) Sawyer, Trinidad, via Delaware Breakwater, 17 ds. with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. James Satterthwaite, Wolfe, Baltimore.
Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Van Dusen, Hersey, Virginia.
Schr. Dick Williams, Campbell, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Fooks, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. M. Bird, Merrill, Baltimore.
Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henry Croskey, Terry, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bush, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Rich, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silvie, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Celeste, Brown, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. A. M. Acken, Woodhull, Providence.
Schr. Emelie Belle, Farnsworth, Dennisport.
Schr. Mary Louise, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.
Schr. Mary S. Tibbits, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Buckley, Virginia.
Schr. Addie Henry, Burrows, Newburn, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to J. & J. Patterson.
Schr. R. A. Collins, Sollis, Alexandria, for Troy.
Schr. Florida, Means, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Pawtucket.
Schr. Francis Corwin, Delaney, Pawtucket.
Schr. Cohasset, Baker, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ellen, Basted, Fall River.
Schr. Adelaide, Pond, Fall River.
Schr. Abel W. Parker, Dean, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Bridgeport.
Schr. Surf, Murray, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Emma, Dovle, New-Haven, for Trenton.
Schr. Excelsior, Peterson, New-London.
Schr. Charlie Miller, Stone, Cromwell, for Albany.
Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Roanoke, Simmons, Taunton.
WIND—Sunset, fresh, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Othello, for Hull; City of Mexico, for Havana; Manhattan, for Liverpool; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Schiller, for Bremen; T. H. Armstrong, for Stettin; brigs Lewis L. Squires, F. H. Todd, for Rio Janeiro; Volante, for Montevideo; S. J. Strout, for Cardenas; schr. Ella F. Crowell, for Ponce, P. R.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, June 20.—Arr. schr. Hannah McLoon, Keen, New-York.

20th.—Sld. bark Idolique, (Br.,) Nickerson, N. of Hatteras; brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Hooper, do.

HAVANA, June 21.—Sld. sch. Monadnock, Baker, New-Orleans.

22d.—Sld. bark Von Moltke, (Br.,) McCully, New-Orleans; brig Onalaska, Watts, New-York.

MATANZAS, June 22.—Sld. brig Moses Day, Crosby, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 22.—Sld. for the United States, Solo, Sir Robert Peel, Prinds Oscar, James Barras, Minnie Cameron, Alexandrine, Aker, Republic, Askoy, Albert W. Smith, and General Sedgwick.

Arr. out from the United States, Holtingen, Alianza, Hermanos, American Eagle.

Arr. at Copenhagen on the 17th inst., Gustav Metzler, Thor, and Lainetar.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Pomona, Condor, Howard, Colombo, and Captain Briet, (the latter at Queenstown.)

Arr. out on the 22d inst., B. Hilton, Milton, Plassey, Queen of Hearts, Stormy Petrel, (the latter at Queenstown,) Vesterlide, and Parodi and C.

The bark Kelso, (Br.,) Doods, from Singapore March 6, for New-York, is at the Island of St. Helena, damaged.

The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thomson, from New-York June 10, for London, arr. off the Lizard at 6 o'clock last night.

MOVILLE, June 22.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York June 12, for Glasgow, touched here to-day and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, June 22.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York June 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 22.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Donau, Capt. Bussius, from New-York, June 12, for Bremen, arr. at this port to-day.

HAVRE, June 22.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steamship Pereire, Capt. Danre, from New-York June 12, arr. here last evening at 10 o'clock.

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LUNDBORG'S California WATER.

A Seasonable Requisite for the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath, Tourists and Country Sojourners. Fragrant and Refreshing. A Delightful Substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum.

Large Bottles, 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

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Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.

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